FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1848. [NO. 1604.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE, for sale by
February 21. J. HUSKE & SON. 3-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Eyck's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

150 BBLS. Northern Yellow Planting POTATOES, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb 21. 3-tf

COME AND TAKE A LOOK.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving from time to time, a well selected assortment of Goods in his line, which will be sold low. In part as follows:

Gold pens, silver pencils and thimbles, spangles, fine pocket knives, scissors, razors, steel pens, crackers, cork screws, dog collars and coils, tweezers, cake cutters, fish hooks, lines and poles, egg beaters, pocket books, purses, watch guards, common breast pins and rings, ivory combs, coral and glass beads, baskets, brooms, hair flesh, tooth combs, and shoe brushes, pocket, dressing, side, tuck, and children's round combs, card baskets, conversation and playing cards, pipes, snuff boxes, violin strings, battledores, violins, flutes, tambourines, harmoniconns, penknife flutes, eologne, lavender, rose and orange water, fancy soaps, extracts, cassada, hears, macassar and antique oils, ox marrow, pomatum, powder and powder puffs, percussion caps, shot, canister powder, baby jumpers, &c. &c., besides a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS.

—ALSO—

Nuts, raisins, figs, dates, prunes, tamarinds, currants, citron, cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, camphor, ground pepper and ginger, starch, saleratus, cream tartar, sperm candles, rosins, vinegar, lobsters, anchovies, Grave jelly, chewing and smoking tobacco, segars, maccaboy, snuff and fine cut, crackers, soda biscuits, crushed and powdered sugar, brown sugar, Young Hyson, imperial, English, Gunpowder, O hong, Mohee, and Oolong Teas. Souten and macaroni, snuff, CANDLES, an assortment of MALEABLE IRON, for carriage makers use. W. PRIOR.
Feb'y 19, 1848. 3-tf

NEW BOOKS.

NOW AND THEN, the new popular novel by the author of Ten Thousand a Year, 50 or 75 cents. Last of the Fairies, a Christmas Tale, by James, 13. Making Haste to be Rich, by Arthur, 13. Bryan O'Lin, 50. Sword's Almanac, 25. American Almanac, 1 00. Harris's Great Commission, 1 00. Travellers Guide, Pocket Map of the U. S., 1 00. Water Cure in America, 50. Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon. A new assortment of Diamond pointed Gold Pens, in Silver Cases. Just received by
Feb'y 19. E. J. HALE.

JUST RECEIVED,

10 HDS. bright new crop tasting Molasses, 20 bbls. do do do New Orleans ditto, 25 bags first quality R. G. Coffee, 25 do second do do, 30 do Laguira and Java do, 200 sacks Liverpool Salt, 500 bowsacks do do, 1000 do heavy Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs new live geese Feathers, assorted bags, 10 to 50 lbs.,
50 bags yellow country planting Potatoes,
1 heavy 4 horse Road Wagon, new, and complete.
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay St., above the Post Office
Feb'y 22, 1848. 3-3w

LIBERTY POINT HOTEL.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the House formerly known as the Jackson Hotel, and more recently as the Oregon Hotel, in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general, that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. His table will be supplied with the best fare which our market affords, and his Bar Room with the most choice Liquors—in short, every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all, if he can, he hopes to gain, as well as merit, a share of public patronage.
THOS. H. MASSEY.
February 19, 1848. 3-tf

New York Advertisement.
1848.
SPRING GOODS.
Burt Brothers,

HAVE REMOVED from their former Stand in Pearl street to

No. 58 Broad st., New York.

And are now prepared to exhibit a large assortment of "New England," "Jersey," "New York City made," and French

BOOTS & SHOES

Of our own, and other celebrated manufacturers, comprising all kinds of coarse work, and fine city made styles of Goods. Among the Ladies Shoes, may be found

A LA MODE—JENNY LIND,
Manhattan, Polka, Knickerbockers, Buskins and Ties. These are all new styles, and an excellent variety of colors. We are also manufacturing the various styles of the

CONGRESS GAITERS,

Which are so much admired, and are so convenient. We have all of the different kinds of Ladies' Cloth Shoes, suited to the Spring Sales.

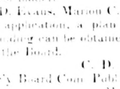
We have just received

380 cases men's calf and sewed Boots,
500 " " kip and thick ditto,
100 " " fine imitation stitch Boots,
120 " " thick and kip Brogans,
38 " Boys' and Youths' Brogans,
25 " Women's Slippers,
40 " " Peg Boots and Buskins,
12 " " Common Gaiters.

A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, to which we respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants.
Feb 11, 1848 3-4w

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Strayed from the Subscriber on the 13th inst., a large sorrel mare Mule, with a blaze face. Any information will be thankfully received by
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 21, 1848. 3-2w



E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,
Hay st., between the Market House and the new Hotel,

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
Fayetteville, Feb 21, 1848. 3-tf

Irish Potatoes.—50 bbls. yellow Planting Potatoes. Also, 2000 lbs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead, in Oil; Paint Oil; Verdigres, in Oil; Terre de Sienna and Umber. For sale by
COOK & POWELL.
Feb'y 21, 1848. 3-3w

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ The valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.
MICHAEL McGARY.
Feb. 19, 1848. 3-4m

COMMITTED

To the Jail of Robeson county on the 20 inst., a negro man who says his name is JOHN ALSTON, and that he belongs to Joseph Moore, who resides about 5 miles above Wilmington, in the county of New Hanover, N. C.—that Moore purchased him from Andrew Mott, and that Mott purchased him from William Carrington, of Greenville District, South Carolina. John Alston says he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and says he is 46 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
RICH'D B. GREGORY, Sh'ff.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS, under seal, for building a new JAIL for the District of Marion, will be received by the subscriber in the first Monday in April next, at which time the contract will be let out to the lowest bidder.

Address C. D. Evans, Marion C. H., S. C., from whom any information, a plan and specifications of the Building can be obtained.

By order of the Board.
C. D. EVANS,
Sec'y Board Com. Public Buildings,
Marion District.
Feb 14, 1848. 3-3w

UMBRELLAS,
Parasols, and Parasolettes,
AND
Walking-Cane Umbrellas.

WM. H. RICHARDSON,
STEAM FACTORY,
THE ONLY ONE IN THE UNITED STATES,
No. 101 Market street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MERCHANTS are respectfully informed that I continue to manufacture all the above goods, by the aid of steam, notwithstanding the opposition of parties opposed to the introduction of expensive improvements. My assortment is complete, and prices so low, as to give entire satisfaction.

☞ As there is an Umbrella Store next door, of nearly the same name, it is important you should remember

WM. H. RICHARDSON,
STEAM FACTORY, AND PATENTEE OF THE WALKING-CANE UMBRELLA,
SIGN OF THE LADY AND EAGLE,
No. 101 Market street, Philadelphia.
Jan'y 31, 1848. 1-3w

Attention is requested to the celebrated WALKING-CANE UMBRELLA, a neat and beautiful article, combining all the advantages of a Cane and Umbrella.

CHEAP
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE
PHILADELPHIA
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, 18 car cases,	$38 00
Silver ditto, full jewelled,	18 00
Silver ditto, 7 jewels,	16 00
Silver Lepines, jewelled,	11 00
Quarters, good quality,	7 00
Imitation,	5 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver ditto,	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 75
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver holder,	1 00
Gold Finger Rings 37½ cents to	$80.
Watch Glasses, best quality, plain 12½ cents; Patent 18¾; Lanret 25, other articles in proportion.	

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices.

O. CONRAD,
Jeweller and Manufacturer of Silver Ware,
Watch Maker and Importer of Watches.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments, of good quality and fashionable styles.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1-1w

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Boggs's Hotel.
Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Druggist and Apothecary,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine
Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,
Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.
Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

GARDEN SEED,

FROM Long Island—A full assortment, warranted of the growth of 1847. For sale at 5 cents per paper, by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he designs remaining in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, to a few Young Ladies at their residences or schools.

Also, instruction given on Violin and Flute.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, or no pay will be taken.
Feb. 12, 1848. 2tf

REAL ESTATE,
HORSES, WAGONS, AND SULKY,
AT AUCTION.

IF not previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold at the Market House in this place, on Thursday of next County Court, an improved tract of LAND, 5½ miles from town, on the Murchison road, containing 150 acres, a part of which is cleared and under cultivation; a Saw Mill with Hobdy's improved water wheel; Grist Mill on most approved plan. The place is admirably adapted to a summer residence, being a healthy location and supplied with pure spring water; and it is eligibly situated for a Factory.

At the same time will be sold, one Timber Wagon; two road Waggons; four Horses; Sulkey, plough, &c.

For further particulars, apply to Wm. T. Nott, John H. Cook, or A. M. CAMPBELL.
Feb'y 12, 1848. 2-4t

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber resides at present, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms if the removed.
Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

Paint's, Linseed and Sperm Oil,
Varnish, Brushes, Pertumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb 10, 1848. 2tf

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to trade for two notes of hand signed by Calvar no McDuffie as principal and Malcom Snaw and John McRae as securities, one for the sum of Seventy Dollars, and the other for the sum of Sixty-nine Dollars and fifty five cents, both dated December 28th, 1847, and payable three months after date, to Colonel Pierce, or order. As none has been received for the said notes, I am determined not to pay the same.
CATHARINE McDUFFIE.
Feb'y 8, 1848. 2-3w

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Colonial Cognac of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Grocer Seed.
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Negroes, for the amount of three hundred of the same.
E. J. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 2tf

The particular attention of Country Merchants is requested to the following Advertisement:—

Hogan & Thompson,
WHOLESALE
Booksellers, Stationers, and Publishers,
No. 39 North Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

ANNOUNCE to their friends, and the mercantile community generally, that their stock of Books and Stationery for the coming business seasons of 1848 will be larger and better assorted than at any former period. It will embrace every article in the trade which is required for the sales of the country merchant.

In consequence of the change in their *terms of selling*, they are enabled to offer

School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Papers, &c.

At prices so greatly reduced from former rates, as to make it to the *interest* of all who deal in these articles to purchase from their stock.

Hitherto the system of crediting small amounts has involved an expense in their collection, and as H. & T. now sell only for CASH, or such negotiable notes as are sure to be paid in bank at their maturity, the saving to those who choose to deal in this manner will be a very considerable per centage on their purchases.

Few dealers in the country buy more than $200 worth of stationary in a season, many not over one-half, and a large portion not more than one-fourth of that amount. There is not a dealer, therefore, who visits Philadelphia, who would be inconvenienced by paying these small sums in Cash, and as each can save money by doing so, H. & T. believe they are offering an inducement which will gladly be embraced by those who make their purchases in Philadelphia. Those who enter into such an arrangement will be enabled to sell at prices much below their former rates at home, and will consequently reap a larger aggregate profit from the increased amount of their sales.

Having a Printing Office for copperplate and type work, and an extensive Bindery, H. & T. are prepared to fill orders from Banks and Public Offices, when forwarded through merchants, at extremely low prices.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600-1m

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of articles in his line, comprising all the variety of

School Books

Commonly used in this part of the State; a larger stock of

Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books.

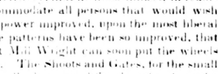
Than he has usually kept; cheap and superfine Cap and Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue, and Indelible Ink, Slates, fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with or without the case, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, beautiful Note Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customary low prices.
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 27.

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by
SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for such evidence as will convict the villain who attempted, on Saturday night last, to cut off the baggage from the Stage between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the same sum for the conviction of any one who may hereafter make a similar attempt.
E. P. GUION.
Raleigh, Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600



MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats composing this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

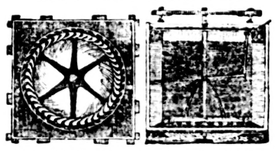
THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and traveling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.
J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

HOWD'S
UNITED STATES



PATENT WATER WHEEL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the exclusive right of making, vending, and using S. B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron Direct-acting Water Wheel, in that portion of Virginia lying south of the James River, and east of the Blue Ridge, with North Carolina—This, therefore, is to inform all persons that may be interested in the Water Wheel within said territory, that he holds himself in readiness to accommodate all persons that would wish their water power improved, upon the most liberal terms. The patterns have been so improved, that a competent Mill Wright can soon put the wheels in operation. The Shoots and Gates, for the small Wheels, are all of iron, and fitted at the shop; the shaft and gear are also of iron, and of suitable strength to answer the purpose designed.

The price of the above Wheels has been reduced about one-third since the purchase by the subscriber, and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may order his Wheels.

As regards the utility of the Wheels I refer to the certificates attached. For further particulars, address the subscriber at Petersburg, Va., or my Agent, Mr. A. P. HURT, Fayetteville, N. C., who will attend to all orders with despatch.
URIAH WELLS.

PETERSBURG, MILLS, 30th Dec., 1847.

Mr. U. Wells—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to state that I put up one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels in the Summer of 1845, furnished by you, which drove 2 pair of Stones—one pair of four feet, the other pair four and a half feet, under an eight foot head, and it ground in one hour *twenty bushels of corn*. During the two years I have used it, it has been attended with little or no expense. So much was I pleased with the operation of the first, that I put up another one driving 2 pair of Stones, five and a half feet each, which has excelled the first and given me entire satisfaction. I believe it to be the best Wheel in the State, where Mills have low heads and are subject to back water.

Respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM MURRAY.

PETERSBURG, 22d Dec., 1847.

This is to certify that the Battersea Manufacturing Company has had in operation one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels for the last two years, and has not yet given me a moment's trouble since it was first started. The wheel drives 2,700 Spindles, and 91 Looms, with all the other machinery attached to the Mill. S. B. Howd's Patent Wheel took the place of two 13 feet breast Wheels, 12 feet length of buckets—it does not use more than two-thirds of the water which was required for the old Wheels, and it enables me to run through back water, when with the old ones I should have to stop for several days at a time. I still continue to like the Wheel, and should prefer it in this case to any other in use.
WILLIAM MAKEPEACE,
Sup't Battersea Manf. Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 22d, 1847.

This certifies that Mr. A. P. Hurt has put in operation, at my Flour Mill, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, which is far superior to any other Wheel that I have heretofore used. I regard it as a valuable acquisition to my establishment, and would recommend this Wheel to public notice.
GEO. McNEILL.

Extract of a letter from U. V. Bacon, Sup't'dt of Saluda Manufacturing Company, Columbia, S. C., dated 7th Jan'y, 1848:

The Howd's patent Water Wheel and Gearing furnished by you for this Establishment has been put in operation, and is first rate; as good a job as I have ever seen. The Wheel works first rate.
Respectfully, yours,
U. V. BACON,
Superintendent Saluda Factory.

The subscriber has also a large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, employing daily sixty hands, and is well prepared to execute, to order, all kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, Flatning Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, &c.
URIAH WELLS.

☞ The subscriber, Agent for Uriah Wells, is located in Fayetteville. He will attend promptly to all orders he may be favored with, and would be pleased to give any information relative to his Agency that may be desired.
A. P. HURT.
January 18, 1848. 100-tf

The public are cautioned against infringing on the said Patent.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A very comfortable residence, on Russell street, convenient to business. Terms liberal.
HECTOR McMILLAN.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1-tf

KRIDER & MALLETT,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 27 Old Slip,
Corner of Front st. (up stairs.)

Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce, and liberal advances made on consignments.

W. H. KRIDER,
P. MALLETT,
NEW YORK.

REFERENCES.
Rokenbaugh, Conner & Dater,
Ingold-by, Bozsecan & Halsted,
J. G. Dudley & Co.
Stanton, Barnes & Co. [1-3m

REMOVED.

WM. G. MATTHEWS has removed from Green street to the North side of Hay street, (in the Hybart buildings,) one door above Wm. C. James & Co. where he would be glad to see his old customers and the public generally, who are in want of CHEAP GOODS, both in the Dry Goods and the Grocery line.
Feb'y 5, 1848. 1601-tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to
H. W. BEATTY.
Bladen county, Feb. 12. 2tf

On Consignment.—11,600 lbs. Bacon for sale at the lowest market price.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

REMOVED.—E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON have removed to the new brick Store, north-east Market Square, known as the Shackelford corner, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.
Feb. 15, 1848. 2-1m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1847.

John Broadaway, James Broadaway, John Bowers and Sally his wife, William Barcom and Rebecca his wife, Richmond Lee and Judith his wife, Elizabeth White, Amess White, William Troy White, Malinda White, Martha Jane White, and —— White, (some of whom are minors and sue by their Guardian, John Broadaway,) Peasant M. Lee, Eliza Ann Lee, Martha J. Lee, Hampton L. Lee, Rebecca E. Lee, and Laura E. Lee, who are also minors and sue by their Guardian, the said John Broadaway. Also, Willie Parker and wife Amess, and William Broadaway:

Against

Jeremiah Broadaway and Thomas H. Broadaway.

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas H. Broadaway, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Thomas H. Broadaway to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, William E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity for the county of Anson, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1847, and 71st year of American Independence.
WM. E. TROY, C. & M. E.
[Pr. adv. $4 26.] 1600-6w

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Hartburn, Dyspepsia, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Itchings of the Skin, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES o' the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.
GREAT ARRIVAL!
30 *Bushels or 25,000 Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.*

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Head-ache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

☞ $2 per dozen, or 25 cents per box.

By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Hayne-st.

☞ A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Waimes, of Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1840: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1841: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. ☞ Price 50 cents.

☞ A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.
August 10. 76-eowly

FOR SALE,

100,000 WELL burnt Bricks, extra size, now ready for delivery. Apply to
WM. G. MATTHEWS.
Feb'y 5. 1601-6w

Just received and for sale.—No. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, in barrels and half barrels.
B. ROSE & SON.
Feb 14, 1848. 2-3w

MINERAL REGION OF N. CAROLINA.

Correspondence of the Southerner.

NEWTON, N. C., Dec. 28, 1848.

To the Editor of the Southerner:

SIR: Having emerged from the mountains, and resumed my regular line of travel, I was soon found in the little and hospitable town of Morganton, in Burke county.

From this place, in company with Dr. McCreed, (an agreeable and highly intelligent gentleman) I paid a visit to the Linnville Mountain in Burke county, and procured several handsome specimens of flexible sand stone. This species of sand stone is regarded as a sure indication of the existence of the diamond; and indeed the diamond had already been found in the Western portion of the State. A gentleman told me a few days since, that a negro boy had found a small diamond in Cherokee county, which he sold to a white man for 10 cts., stating at the time he made the sale, that he would be glad to sell a "few more" "little rocks" for the same amount. The white man, who knew about as much of its value as did the negro, carried it to the mint at Dahlonega, Geo., where they paid him $25 for it, and signified their willingness to take "a few more" at the same price.

The white man was perfectly astonished at the imprudence of the purchasers; and I have no doubt but that he will try his hand still farther in speculating in "white rocks."

In Buncombe county, the real Sapphire Corundum has been found! It is in point of hardness next to the diamond, but in appearance very much resembles the iolite, for which it is very often taken. The specific gravity of the iolite is however only 2.88, while the corundum is about 3.6. The corundum is highly valuable for polishing other gems, &c. The piece which I saw had unfortunately been broken. A large piece, say 25 or 30 pounds, would command several hundreds of dollars, for a cabinet specimen.

In Ashe county, there is a large extent of rock, from which the real Epsom Salts is said to exude in large quantities, and as pure and free of dirt as the prepared article, which we import.

This county, I have reason to believe, contains mineral wealth to a large extent, and I regret that I have not been able as yet to extend my observations so far West.

Leaving Morganton, I proceeded to Newton in Catawba county. This little town was laid out in 1843, and is the county seat. Catawba county was taken from Lincoln. The town contains 125 inhabitants. Has a fine Court-house, Jail, several denominations of Christians, but no church yet built; a fine Academy for boys kept by Mr. Berrier, who I learn is a classical scholar, and much of a gentleman. There are here, 4 stores doing well, 3 hotels, and 4 grog shops, and one more about "being fitted up." This latter appendage is a mighty incubus upon the moral and intellectual advancement of the town, and several of the more worthy citizens are determined to make an effort to break them up.

Lands in Catawba county are much in demand, and average about $8 per acre; some, however, (choice bottoms,) will readily command $50 per acre.

In this county large quantities of Alum of a good quality is found. It is seen in the form of icicles, hanging from the rocks, and makes a truly beautiful appearance. Near the town there is an inexhaustible quarry of Lime of good quality; also a large quarry of Marble, which is pure white, and would polish well.

In a letter from the same writer, dated from Surry county, Dec. 29, it is stated that a man named Green Gilbert had been arrested in Lincolnton for passing nine counterfeit $20 bills on the Bank of Georgetown, S. C.

He then describes Iredell county as being without a single grog-shop within its limits. Lands worth $10 to $15 per acre. Gold, silver, and lead, are found, near Statesville. 11 miles from town he visited a Cotton Factory, now in process of construction, by Messrs. Tomlinson, Gage and Wilson. It is 37 by 90 feet, 3 stories high, and calculated for 3000 spindles.

He next visited the Cotton Factory in Surry owned in part by Mr. James S. Grant (formerly of Fayetteville.) It has now 500 spindles, but has capacity for 1000. It made, last year, upwards of 50,000 lbs. of yarn, and divided 30 per cent. of profits. (Somewhat different from the business of last year in these parts.)

Messrs. Gwinn & Co. of Lincoln have recently started another Factory in Surry, 86 by 35, 3 stories high, calculated for 1000 spindles. It is on the Big Elkin, which, for 20 miles has a fall sufficient to operate 10,000 spindles to every mile.

Messrs. Richard Gwynn & Co. have just commenced a Factory near Jonesville, in Surry.

In Alexander county, five miles from Taylorsville, there is a Factory being built by Mr. Douthard.

In Burke county, several gentlemen have just resolved to build a large Cotton Factory.

In Caldwell county, Messrs. Gwinn & Cameron have just commenced building a Wool Factory.

"You perceive (says the correspondent of the Southerner, from whose letter we have condensed these facts,) that the "Old North State" is throwing off the lethargy which has bound her like a spell for three quarters of a century, and, like a "giant refreshed with new wine," is preparing to "run a race." Her course will be onward, and her reward will be sure."

On a certain occasion, at a certain dramatic temple, a farce was in the course of representation, and had just reached a scene where a lover enters, seeking, almost distracted, his lady-love, who had just concealed herself a moment before (in full view of the audience) in "the garden," behind some canvass representations of bushes.

"Where, O Heavens! where has my lovely Julia fled?" exclaimed the actor in despairing accents, looking around everywhere but to the right place.

A specimen of the genus Yankee in the pit, who had hitherto been all attention, now exhibited symptoms of impatience, and, as the actor repeated his impassioned inquiry, he was answered by our excited Yankee with—

"*Right behind yer, you darned fool! in the tater patch.*"

The effect of this can be better imagined than described—the applause was *tremendous.*—*Spirit of the Times.*

Sable Crœsus.—The richest man in St. Thomas, one of the principal ports of the West Indies, is as black as ebony. He is said to be worth not less than three millions of dollars, and has acquired his wealth by trafficing in persons of his color.

The following burlesque report of a late Speech, delivered in the Senate by Mr. Foote, of Miss., is one of the most amusing things of the day. The Hon. Senator is of the hotch-potch and fuzy school of Orators:

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

The Great Speech of the Session.

FOOTE-ING THE TEN REGIMENT BILL.

(Reported exclusively for the John Donkey.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the Resolution to raise ten new Regiments, for our army in Mexico, being under consideration—

Mr. Foote said he had been very much surprised at the highfalutin hyperboreations of the gentleman from Tar River, (Mr. Badger,) and he thought it very evident that a great deal could be seen in his speech, which was not apparent. What did the gentleman mean, by the "flickering light o' glory's candle?" Was this not a masked battery opened upon the President and his friends—as the immortal Cicero says, in the third canto of Leviticus—

"Quam flickerum candelibus, whigwhom dementas,
Ad rant-bus cognovit, torentom ocracke-t!"

Sir, what says Gen. Taylor about this war?—Sir, I will tell you what he says, here under his own sign manual, in the despatch which I hold in my hand (Robert, bring me my spectacles.)—he says: "I would not see a cabbage in Mexico withered." No, sir, but it happens, sir, that they have no cabbages in Mexico, and therefore Gen. Taylor's opinion comes to nought—is going for nothing but coldslaw! As the sublime Sauerkrautgetz says in his "Steinmarke und Sauer-krauts-ic."

[A German extract is here given.]

Now, sir, the President is blamed for the small force given to Gen. Taylor. Why, sir, the very documents show that Gen. Taylor had authority to make his army as strong as he chose; and he got whatever he saw fit or deemed necessary to prosecute the war. And the old gentleman advised the Government, sir, what it should do; and he talked strong, and he talked well—he talked, sir, as well as he fought. In the language of Powers' Greek slave to Cæsar:

[Greek extract.]

"There, sir, what do you think of that? And if that is not enough—if my words, added to these, are inefficient, Dr. Boynton, the non-merist, is here, and can put you all across to your heart's content. Therefore I say, it is false—*false*—I AS-SAY—that the President authorized a run upon the bank of the Rio Grande, or upon any other bank. No sir—in the language of the poet on all time—

"Panorum tinicum clink,
Mexico's got the chink,
The clock struck one,
The mouse ran down,
Hickory dickory—"

Mr. President, the last line, I see, is not going to rhyme, and so I leave the quotation unfinished, to burn into and serve the conscrences of our opponents, who wish to plunge the land of Jackson and Jefferson into the arterial exsperation of financial dissolution—as Confucius confusedly observes:

[Chinese extract.]

What if it was the object of the President to conquer Mexico—was not America conquered?—Did

LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The Editor of the Fayetteville Observer:

SIR: In a recent number of your paper, I read an extract of a letter from a North Carolina emigrant now residing in the State of Georgia. The writer describes, in rather vivid colors, the trials he had been called to endure in consequence of leaving his old State, and in forming a residence in a new. Your correspondent is not the only one who has experienced such trials as he describes. Scattered throughout Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, there are many who, if they do not exclaim, 'woe is me that I dwell in Meseck,' do yet remember, with painful pleasure, the land where once they dwelt. Few ever find all the good they expected when they came to the resolution to leave their native home. There is something fascinating in the marvellous descriptions that are often given of the luxuriance of the soil, the ease of getting a living, and the facility of acquiring wealth in a distant region. In a mind at all under the influence of imagination, such tales kindle up an ardor in the soul that is not easily satisfied till an experiment has been made. Who has not heard of the mines of Mexico and Peru? And who has not seen the youthful ardor burst out almost into a flame when listening to the tales of untold wealth that has there been brought out of the bowels of the earth! Even the comparatively scanty mines of your good old North State have tempted many an aspirant after wealth to make an experiment, even at the hazard of losing all that he previously possessed. A large portion of our country was settled under this spirit of adventure. The first settlers of New England, it is true, were stimulated by different motives. They sought an asylum, where they might live exempt from oppression. It was, however, a search after wealth that gave rise to the settlement of almost every other section of the country. The imagined riches of American soil, and American mines, were a bait that enticed multitudes in the old world to seek a residence in the new. What the mines have been to the Spaniard, and what the plains of Hindostan have been to the Englishman, the Cotton and Sugar plantations of the South and South-West of the United States have been to the Northern sections of the slave portions of our country. The fertile fields of the Northern portion of the Mississippi valley have presented a similar allurement to the Eastern adventurer. Fame has covered the soil with luxuriance, and opened streams of wealth that were never to be exhausted. Influenced by such reports, thousands have gone forth in quest of the fancied good. Packing up their all, they bid adieu to their native home, and set out in search of a new abode, where they persuade themselves they shall find, instead of naked rocks, barren sands, and worn-out fields, a land abounding in every thing good—rich in corn and wine and oil! Travelling on till they reach the spot of which they have heard by fame, behold, it is a dense forest, a swamp, a wide-spreading prairie, without wood or water, with no shelter to protect from the pitiless storm. But what shall they do? They have exhausted all their means in getting to their location, so that of necessity they must stop where they are. Yet all is forbidding and dreary. The forest, the soil, and the few scattered inhabitants, are an different from what they left. The eye and the imagination sicken at the prospect. Discouraged and despondent, they commence their labor with a heavy heart; eat their bread with half a relish, and lie down at night in their open cabin to regret the comforts they have left for this wilderness home. Years pass on before the forest gives way to afford sufficient space for a plentiful crop. In the mean time, the family has increased, children are growing up in comparative ignorance, so that in place of schools, and books, and reading, the chase and the rifle become the great objects of pursuit for pleasurable enjoyment. Or, as is more frequently the case, disappointed in finding every thing so different from what was expected, as soon as a little to run can be collected, a resolution is formed to break up and make another trial. Fame tells of other regions better than these, and invites to an experiment by a promise of a plentiful reward. The resolution is fixed. The scanty relics of former means are put in requisition, which with the little that has been added, and with what the forest is expected to furnish, make up an outfit for a new expedition. But when the journey is ended, behold it is all the same. Another move is impossible, for all *means* have been exhausted, so that nothing is now left but to sit down and make the best of the case whether good or bad. And not infrequently is it the case, that worn down with fatigue, or depressed with disappointment, sickness comes in to make up the train of evils, death ensues, the family is broken up, and all the anticipated good is scattered to the winds.

Such is a just and correct picture of hundreds, who have left one of the older States to seek a home in the wilds of a new. The limits of a paternal home were thought too narrow for the increasing numbers. A search must be made for a home where there is more room, a richer soil, and an opportunity for a greater expansion of numbers. Once on the move, it is easy to move again. Temptations gather strength by indulgence, and every subsequent move requires a less motive to fix a resolution, and a less power to put the wheels in motion. Long attachments that bound them to a native home, are unknown on the second move; growing weaker and weaker, too, the further they go, till at last, like spots in the distant horizon, they become faint, and then are totally lost in the vast distance that intervenes.

You would naturally expect that people, who have made large sacrifices in moving, would be content to settle down for the remainder of life. This is not the case. No people are more likely to move than they who have moved once and again.—The tide of emigration that rolled on from Carolina to Georgia and Alabama, is by no means at rest. Hundreds are leaving those States for Mississippi, or Louisiana, or Texas. Mississippians, too, talk of worn-out fields, and begin to sigh for a better home. Emigration from the older States is supposed to be the discharge of an overflowing population. In the new States, it is the result of disappointment, or the love of adventure. Some few acquire a fortune by changing from an old to a new State. Some rise to eminence in public life, who in their native land would have been hardly known. But where one is thus successful, scores wear away life with less of comfort than they would have enjoyed in the land of their nativity.

For years, Carolina has been sending forth her colonies to people the more distant South. You will scarce find any considerable settlement where you will not find a Carolinian to extend to you a greeting hand. Instead of improving her own soil; instead of making the best of her unrivalled privileges for manufacturing and mechanical operations, she has expended her strength to enrich others, thus turning her own fields out to waste, and suffering her treasures to lie unimproved. Much, I am aware, has been said of the poverty of the soil of Carolina. That there are portions of little value, I admit, but the disparity between the soil of that State and that of other portions of the country, is by no means as great as is often supposed. The State of Mississippi has become the largest cotton growing State in the Union. It has some of the best soil to be found; but it is much to be questioned, whether, with all her mountains and swamps, there is more land in North Carolina unavailable for any practicable purpose, than is to be found in Mississippi. And I am confident that I hazard nothing in saying, that for all the purposes of comfortable living, the advantage is vastly on the side of Carolina.

There is no State in the Union that has more available means for independence within itself. Whether it be in the useful or precious metals—the products of the soil, in materials for building, or in privileges for manufacturing, there is no State that has better. An enemy might block up her harbors, build an impassable wall around all her borders, and establish a perfect non-intercourse with all the world, and if her citizens will be true to themselves, they can bid defiance to all.

Why should a people thus favored be ambitious to emigrate into other regions? Admit that the opportunities for acquiring great wealth are not many, but what is wealth compared with comfort? What if the fields do not produce as much cotton as the rich bottoms of the Mississippi, still Providence has scattered a greater variety of those things which make life pleasant, and contribute to the good of society. If instead of stretching their eyes abroad, and investing all their surplus wealth in other regions, the people will turn in with a resolute hand to make improvements at home, there will be no need that North Carolina shall hide her head among the sister States. She has the means, and she may stand among the proudest of the land. If she cannot send forth ships as large as others, she may send forth that which will help to fill them, and in turn, she may get from them an equivalent for all she bestows. Let her mines be opened, let her streams be lined with manufacturing villages; let her mountains be covered with flocks; let her forests supply materials for building and for navies; and let there be, from one end to the other, an easy communication, and where is there a State that might more justly boast of herself, or feel more honesty a pride of independence, or offer more satisfactory a home for her sons for generations to come?

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT
THE MEETING IN PITTSBOROUGH

Pursuant to notice, a very large meeting of the citizens of Chatham and Moore Counties was held in the Court House in Pittsboro' on Tuesday the 15th of February. The Meeting being called to order by the appointment of John J. Jackson, Esq. as Chairman, and Angus R. Kelly, Esq. of Moore, as Secretary. The Chairman in some pertinent remarks, explained the objects of the Meeting—Whereupon M. Q. Waddell, Esq. then addressed the Meeting upon the importance of the work contemplated, and adduced an array of facts in connection with the subject of opening the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, which was listened to with much interest. Mr. Smith of Orange, being next loudly called for, responded in a speech upon the resources and energies of North Carolina, as connected with the contemplated work, which met with a hearty response from all present.

On motion of John H. Haughton, Esq. a Committee of five gentlemen were appointed by the Chair to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the Meeting, and to select more suitable time and place for holding a general Convention upon the subject; Whereupon the Chair appointed M. Q. Waddell, William T. Horne, Dr. Robert K. Smith, W. Stedman and John H. Haughton said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Haughton, the proceedings of this Meeting were directed to be published in the Communicator, with a request that the Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Commercial, and all other papers friendly to the cause, copy the same.

Whereupon the Meeting adjourned.

The Mississippi Bonds.—A call was recently made on the members of the Mississippi Legislature opposed to the repudiation of the State bonds sold on account of the Planter's Bank, to meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, without distinction of party, on the evening of the 29th ultimo. The members present resolved by an overwhelming majority to make immediate provision, by some plan of a financial character, for the payment of the bonds and the resumption of the State faith. Nineteen Senators and seventy Representatives voted in favor of the resolution, and only one Senator and four Representatives against it. Well done, Mississippi!—*Nat. Intell.*

At a late Printer's Festival in Washington, the following toast was given:—

Woman—The fairest work of creation; being that the edition is so extensive, let no one be without a copy.

Signor Blitz, the Juggler, almost killed a farmer with astonishment, a day or two since, by taking a fine chicken from his *egg* basket. Blitz can do anything; he offered to swallow a gentleman once, but the stupid fellow spoiled the fun by refusing to submit to a preparatory greasing.

EPIGRAM.

I know of one Taylor who makes very short *speeches*,
And takes very short *measure*, but makes very big *branches*,
He's a sharp hand at *cutting*, in all sorts of manner,
And as [illegible] as it is to Santa Anna.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the N. O. Picayune, Feb. 17.

Lieut. Patton of the 3d Artillery, serving with Bragg's Battery, now stationed at Walnut Springs, Monterey, came over yesterday from the Brazos in the Telegraph. He brought over three men in irons, for trial by jury for offences committed in Mexico.

Fight with the Camanches.—The Victoria (Texas) Advocate of the 3d inst. says—"News has reached town this morning, which we are disposed to credit, that Capt. Henry McCulloch with his company of Rangers had a fight a few days since with a party of Camanches, a short distance above Austin. Capt. McCulloch lost five men killed and almost all his horses. About 40 Camanches were killed."

Lamentable Occurrence.—On Monday night the 7th inst. the patrol were attracted by the cry of murder issuing from a Mexican house in the outskirts of the city, and proceeded to the house to ascertain the cause. On coming to the door they state that they were fired upon by some one inside, which prompted them to burst open the door and return the fire at a Mexican within. The man shot at was missed, but the ball passed through the arm of a child about two years of age, who, frightened, had concealed itself from view in the back part of the room. A woman was in the house, who had been crying, but she refused to assign any cause. The man found in the house had no fire arms, and it is supposed that the person who fired at the patrol and had been abusing the woman, made his way out by a back door as the patrol entered in front. The child's arm was broken, and we understand has been amputated.

Vera Cruz Free American.

Death of Major Webster.—The American Star, published at the city of Mexico, of 1st February, has the following intelligence, the very latest from the capital:—"We regret to hear of the death, at San Angel, of Major Edward Webster, of the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers.—He was the youngest son of the Hon. Daniel Webster. He left his native State a year since as the senior Captain in the Regiment, and was subsequently chosen to the post which he held at the time of his death. He did more than any other man towards the organization of the Regiment, and was eminently popular. His death will carry a pang to many a heart."

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

PUEBLA, Jan. 21, 1848.

I wrote on the 17th inst. from Mexico, and informed you I intended to accompany a secret expedition under the command of Gen. Lane, which, at the time, was supposed to be intended to scour the valley of Mexico in quest of guerrillas, and after giving it a thorough search, to march in the direction of Santa Anna's residence for the time being. The expedition consisting of two companies of the 3d Dragoons, under the command of Capt. Duperu and Lts. Ande and Martin, a company of Mounted Rifles, commanded by Lieut. Claiborne, and four companies of Texas Rangers, commanded by Captains Roberts and Daggitt and Lieutenants Tucker and Evans, numbering in all about 350 officers and men, left Mexico on the morning of the 18th, taking the Penon, or Vera Cruz road, Major Polk in chief command of the Dragoons and Rifles, and Col. Hays in chief command of the Rangers, accompanied the expedition, together with Major Chevalier, formerly of the Rangers, Capt. Cuttenden, of the Rifles, and Lieutenant Bainer, Dr. Hunt, of Kentucky, and Mr. Merriweather, of Indiana, the former Aid, and the two latter volunteer Aids of Gen. Butler, who followed the expedition as volunteers.

We leave here this evening, but no one knows for what point.

TEHUACAN, Jan. 23, 1848.

All were a good deal surprised the evening we left Puebla, to find themselves on the National or Vera Cruz road, and travelling in the direction of the latter city; for, so far as conjecture could point out the ultimate destination of the expedition, after the information in relation to Rea's headquarters being at Matamoras (De Puebla,) and the guerrillas being in the neighborhood of Puebla, the general supposition was, that Rea would be attacked, or that the general would go in search of the guerrillas reported to be between Puebla and Rio Frio, off the road. It was raining when we started, and for some four or five miles of the road the night was intensely dark. All, however, went on cheerfully; for, with Gen. Lane in command, and making a night march, every man was confident that some object worthy of the sacrifice of comfort was in view—when we arrived at Amazoque the general, leaving the Vera Cruz and Orizaba roads on the left, took a road entirely unknown to any one but himself and his guide. For a time it was broad and good; but after travelling some ten or twelve miles from Amazoque, we turned into a track but little better than a mule path, and for about eight or ten miles the horses had to go over a bare and jagged limestone rock. The horses bore it admirably, and about 5 o'clock in the morning we took up our quarters at a hacienda near the village of Santa Clara, at the foot of a range of mountains, after having accomplished a march of over forty miles.

At this place the general informed the officers that his immediate object now was to capture Santa Anna, who, he had information, was at Tehuacan with about one hundred and fifty men. In order that the Mexican chieftain might not obtain information of the presence of our troops in this section of country, the general ordered every Mexican in the *hacienda*, and every one found on the road during the day to be arrested and kept close until we left in the evening. The order was strictly enforced, and at about dusk the march for Tehuacan, distant nearly forty miles, was taken up, in the full hope that the wily Mexican would soon be within our grasp. Shortly after leaving the hacienda, at a part of the road where it runs through a deep and narrow cut, and before the moon rose, the general and his staff riding in advance, came upon a party of mounted Mexicans armed, before either saw the other at the distance of twenty feet. The Mexicans, eight in number, were instantly disarmed; but in the rear of them we found a carriage, from which stepped a Mexican with a passport from Gen. Smith to travel from Mexico to Orizaba and back, with an escort of eight armed servants. This being discovered, the arms were of course returned, and the cavalcade was permitted to go on.

Midway between the hacienda we had left and this place, the road becomes as bare and uneven a rock as it was a part of the march of the previous night. The horses, jaded from the rapidity with which we had moved the whole distance from the capital, gave signs that cautioned their riders not to push them too hard; and the consequence was, the command did not travel with the celerity the general designed—for he had intended that the forty miles between the hacienda and Tehuacan should be accomplished in about seven hours, and that he should arrive there about two in the morning. Would that he had!

Within eight or ten miles of Tehuacan, the guide received information that Santa Anna was, without doubt, at that place, and had with him from one hundred to two hundred men. With renewed hope every man now spurred his "jaded steed," and on we went quick enough until within five miles of our goal, where a halt of about half an hour was made, and the plan of attack and capture disclosed by the general to his officers.—The party mounted; orders were given to observe the strictest silence during the remainder of the march. The order was obeyed, you may depend; for every man had an intense anxiety to secure the prize ahead.

This silent march over such a country as we passed through was impressive indeed. Amid the romance of scenery, the suggestion could not fail to present itself that we were only about three hundred and fifty strong; that we were from eighty to an hundred miles from reinforcements, without infantry or artillery; that we were treading a part of the country which never before knew the presence of American arms, and that the enemy might have had notice of our advance and collected a formidable force, but there was an abiding confidence in the sagacity, skill and bravery of the commander.

At dawn we were within half a mile of Tehuacan. The report of a solitary gun from the town, and the rapid passage of lights to and fro in the buildings next us, gave hope that the bird was about to be caged, and sustained the expectation of meeting an enemy. As the command came to the entrance of the town, the Dragoons and Rifles dashed to the right and left, and in a few minutes every outlet was stopped, and the Rangers galloped ahead towards the plaza with their six-shooters cocked, glancing an eye on every side with the belief, and I think I may say the hope, that the enemy was on the house tops. The Rangers in the plaza, in a moment squads were galloping through every street, but no enemy was to be found, and in a few minutes we had the mortification to learn that the great object of our search had fled two hours before we arrived, and had taken the road to Oajaca, with an escort of seventy-five mounted men. The national flags hung out from the residences of foreigners, and white flags suspended from the houses of the Mexicans in every part of the town, told that our approach was known in advance, and it was with chagrin it was learned that the Mexican, whose coach and escort was stopped shortly after leaving the hacienda, sent by a short route across the mountains one of his servants to communicate to Santa Anna that American troops were on the road, and, as he believed, with the intention of capturing him.—Had it not been for this treachery on the part of a man travelling under an American safeguard, the surprise would have been complete. The guide, a Mexican whose fidelity had been proved, after meeting the carriage, was uneasy during the remainder of the march, and was constantly urging the general to press the command forward with greater rapidity; but this could not be done without risking the loss of the men and horses who were most fatigued, a weighty consideration in the position he was then in. It was suggested, on arriving in town and finding Santa Anna had fled, to press fifty or a hundred fresh horses, and pursue him as long as there was a prospect of finding him, but the general wisely argued that the bird was charmed, and to pursue him through a country unknown to our troops, and perfectly known to the enemy, and with the possibility, too, that the enemy's forces might accumulate on the road to a number dangerous to so small a body as could be mounted, would be sacking danger with scarcely a possibility of success in the grand object.

The first feeling of disappointment having in a great measure passed off, the public buildings and suspicious private dwellings were searched, and it was a meagre satisfaction to find in the quarters so recently occupied by Santa Anna, a part of his best military wardrobe, two of his costly canes, his field glass, and three trunks containing his lady's clothing. This served at all events, to show the chase was hot and the departure hasty. His military property was the legitimate spoil, and the trunks containing his wife's clothing were turned over to the alcalde. A receipt was taken for them, and a letter addressed to her distinguished husband by the General, informing him of the disposition made of the trunks, and expressed regret at his absence on the occasion of our appearing in his quarters. It may seem trifling to descend to an estimate of the value of the articles taken, but it will serve to show the extravagance and love of display of a man who affects to be a republican. The coat is almost covered with gold lace, and cannot be worth less than seven or eight hundred dollars. This fell to the lot of Col. Hays, who purposes presenting it to the Government of his State. Both the canes taken are of great value, being mounted with gold and diamonds and other precious stones. One of these became the property of an officer of the Rangers and the other of Maj. Polk, who intends to present it to the President. Two magnificent *chapeaux de bras*, two pair of gold epaulettes, a sash of gold cord and fulton tassels, and an elegant writing desk—all distributed among the officers—complete the list of valuables captured with the exception of the field glass, an excellent one, which the general appropriated to himself, his only trophy.

During the day the Ayuntamiento called upon the general and expressed a desire that the American forces should occupy the town until the termination of the war. The general told them it was not probable our troops would hold the place at present, but assured them of an occasional visit of our arms to protect the well disposed and punish those guilty of a disobedience of the orders of the commander-in-chief. With this they went off, apparently satisfied. Several of the respectable citizens, on presenting themselves, expressed a similar desire, and some went so far as to say they wished the permanent occupation of the country.

Col. Paine.—We stated in our last, that Col. Paine had been Court-Martialed, but we find we were mistaken. A Court of Inquiry has been raised, to investigate *all* the facts, connected with the Mutiny in the Regiment, and the dismissal by Gen. Wool, of Lieuts. Singeltary and Pender.

Raleigh Register.

THE PEACE OF 1815.

The "Tribune" of Thursday has a reminiscence which, when reading it, (says another New York paper,) made our memory revert to the time alluded to; and well do we remember how the glorious news spread from tongue to tongue, from house to house, until crowds were collected within the Park and around old Tammany, then the seat of *pure* Democracy, and how the welkin rung with cheers, and how, as if by magic, nearly the entire city was in a blaze of illumination. The Tribune says:—

"Thirty-three years ago this day the British sloop-of war Bramble came into our bay, and, just as twilight was deepening into darkness, a pilot boat came up to Whitehall announcing her arrival with the tidings that PEACE had been made at Ghent by Henry Clay and his associates in that memorable commission. 'PEACE! PEACE!' the word thrilled from heart to heart before it could be echoed from lip to lip; and our whole city was aroused as by an electric shock from torpor and anxiety to life and joy. Nobody asked nor cared what were the conditions—none would hear whether a few miles more or less of hemlock swamps or codfish shallows had been secured by the treaty; all questions of politics, all personal feuds, were forgotten; but, as house after house and street after street flashed back to each other the general rapture in a sudden illumination, the people crowded the streets and places of resort to congratulate each other, to make sure that it was indeed no dream, but really Peace, and to invoke blessings on the heads of ADAMS, GALLATIN, and CLAY.

"Thirty-three years have since passed, but those Patriot Statesmen, then in the prime of life or beyond it, are spared to us still. Hardly a fourth of those then alive are living still, but the Negotiators of Peace still live to enjoy the public gratitude to which long lives of eminent and honorable service have entitled them, and to deserve it still more emphatically by renewed and most effective exertions in behalf of PEACE."

Dress is not Gentility.—"When a person speaks coarsely, he has dressed himself clean to no purpose. The clothing of our minds is certainly to be regarded before that of our bodies. To betray in man's talk a corrupt imagination, is a much greater offence against the conversation of gentlemen, than any negligence of dress imaginable."—*Steele.*

REMARKS OF Mr. STEWART of Pennsylvania,

On Mr. McKay's proposition to issue Treasury Notes and tax Tea and Coffee.

In the House of Representatives on the 17th instant, Mr. McKay's substitute proposing Treasury Notes instead of a Loan, being under consideration—

Mr. STEWART, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the first section.

Mr. S. denounced the proposition as an attempt, in connexion with the subtreasury, to establish a vast Government bank—a non-specie paying bank, issuing millions upon millions of paper without a dollar in specie to redeem it. Treasury notes are now below par; increase their amount to the extent now proposed and they will sink greatly below par, and of course every dollar of revenue will then be paid in Treasury notes, which the Treasury was bound to receive at par. Having nothing but Treasury notes they could pay nothing else; when the old pensioner or his widow, when the soldier or his heirs, call for their pay, they must take Treasury notes or nothing; that or starve. They *would* be taken, and carried over the street to Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs (Mr. Walker's favorite bankers) and sold at perhaps ten or fifteen per cent. discount, and then Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs would walk over to the Treasury and fund them at six per cent. payable half yearly. This was a scheme to enrich bankers and money shavers at the expense of the poor and honest people of the country. They must have the money; they cannot do without; they must submit to the sacrifice. He was opposed to the whole paper money system—a system to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer;" a system to enrich bankers, brokers, and misers, at the expense of honest men. He would go for no such a swindling system as this. These Treasury notes must depreciate; they could not be redeemed; they would be no better than the paper of a suspended bank.

Look, sir, at the fact. Your expenditures exceeding your entire revenue more than forty millions a year; requiring ten dollars a head for every tax-payer in the United States per annum, together with all our present revenues, to pay the expenses of this war. The taxables of the United States are estimated at four millions, being one-fifth of our population. Could they bear this increased burden of ten dollars a head? To-morrow was but to postpone and aggravate the evil one day when it came. In this state of things, what is proposed by this Administration and its friends here? To put a miserable duty on tea and coffee. Yes; take it off wine, as was yesterday proposed by his colleague. Mr C. J. Ingersoll, and put it on tea and coffee; take the duty off *Sherry* wine and put it on the old lady's tea and the poor man's coffee! But this would not be paid in Treasury notes, which the Treasury was bound to receive at par. Having nothing but Treasury notes they could pay nothing else; when the old pensioner or his widow, when the soldier or his heirs, call for their pay, they must take Treasury notes or nothing; that or starve. They *would* be taken, and carried over the street to Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs (Mr. Walker's favorite bankers) and sold at perhaps ten or fifteen per cent. discount, and then Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs would walk over to the Treasury and fund them at six per cent. payable half yearly. This was a scheme to enrich bankers and money shavers at the expense of the poor and honest people of the country. They must have the money; they cannot do without; they must submit to the sacrifice. He was opposed to the whole paper money system—a system to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer;" a system to enrich bankers, brokers, and misers, at the expense of honest men. He would go for no such a swindling system as this. These Treasury notes must depreciate; they could not be redeemed; they would be no better than the paper of a suspended bank.

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But the gentleman from New York (Mr. Niroll) boasted that our imports were doubled recently, while our exports had fallen off one half. And must not this inevitably follow such a state of things? Might not a man, who was buying and consuming every day double as much as he sold, as well boast of his prosperity? Ruin was just as certain to the nation as it would be to the individual guilty of such folly and extravagance. These enormous importations were not only carrying away our specie and Government stocks by millions, but they were breaking down American establishments.—Accounts of failures were reaching us daily, and to a vast extent. Yes, sir, and these failures are made the theme of exultation by the "Union," the official paper, the organ of this Administration, which rejoices at the ruin of these immense American manufacturing establishments; rejoices that they are broken down by the British—by British importations. Sir, I will give you the words of the editor of the "Union" in his paper of yesterday morning. In speaking of the failure of several large establishments, and among others of an immense iron establishment at Worcester, he says,

"It is perhaps fortunate for the great iron interest that the extravagance of some of them that have gone headlong into it has been so soon arrested by the iron suddenly thrown into this market from the revulsions in Great Britain."

Yes, sir, *fortunate* that American manufactures have been *arrested*, broke down by the British, by "British iron suddenly thrown into our market." Such are the British sentiments of this American official—President Polk and Secretary Walker's organ. But this is not all. Alluding to these matters the organ further says "it is an ill wind that blows no good." It is a good wind that blows in British goods, blows up American manufactures, and blows back their ships filled with American specie and American stocks. This is the wind for the British and this American organ; but it is a wind, a science that brings death to American industry. But what next? He next says "The sanitary check which the iron masters are receiving will be a good lesson to every prudent man." Yes, sir, "*a salutary check.*" Stop American manufactures, and turn them men, women, and children, out without employment to starve, to support British labor and send our money to pay for British iron, made by British labor, out of British coal, ore, and agricultural produce consumed in its manufacture, while our own farmers are deprived of these great home markets for their produce. American labor turned out to beg, and American coal and ore left useless in our mountains. And this is "*a good lesson,*" says Mr. Polk's organ! Sir, the American people, when they read this, will give him and his partisans "a good lesson" and "a salutary check" at the polls which they will not soon forget.

But this is not all. In conclusion, the Union says "*free trade*" will give them a market for their goods in distant countries, and even in the face of the English Manchester itself; and will, in the end, give their great interest a much better protection than the strongest tariff of 1842.

Free trade a better protection than the tariff of 1842! What does this mean? The protection which the wolf, "on the well known table of Æsop," gave the lamb; and under "free trade" we to export goods to England—to "Manchester"—to "distant countries." When? When by "free trade" American labor is brought down to the *level* of the labor in those "distant countries," and *below it*, and not before. You must work longer, and harder, and cheaper, and sell cheaper before you can send your goods to Manchester; and the Union and its supporters know it; and this is the condition to which they intend to bring the free people and prosperous labor of this country—12½ cents a day. This is the inevitable result of their system. And with "free trade" where is your revenue? It is gone—every dollar of it—and you must draw your whole revenue by direct taxation from labor reduced to 12½ cents a day. This is the result—the certain result of the "free trade" policy of this Administration. There is no escape from it. What will the people of this country say to such a system? I refer the question to their decision.

MR. CALHOUN.—Extract from a letter from Washington, published in the Richmond Whig:—

I have it from a gentleman who is the bosom friend of Mr. Calhoun, that that distinguished Senator declares that he will never aid in the elevation of any other 'small' man to the office of President, under any circumstances whatever—that, in the coming canvass, he will not support any man who will carry out the radical war policy of this administration—that this war and its consequences ov-rride in magnitude all questions of a domestic character—that, while he may differ with a candidate, who may go for peace and against the conquest and acquisition of Mexico, in some matters of governmental policy, he will feel called on not only not to oppose him, but to render his election as certain as possible. He thinks that if the present radical spirit should be sustained by the next Administration, the South must be the loser, and our institutions must be all overthrown; and that all stability and conservatism in the Government must be annihilated. He is convinced that this war policy swallows up all issues that have hitherto divided parties.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER, FEB'Y 23.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

We have kept our paper open to give some account of the organization of the Whig Convention, which assembled in this City yesterday. Owing to the continued Rains, the inconvenient season of the year to Farmers, and the time of meeting conflicting with so many County Courts, the attendance of Delegates is not quite so numerous as we had reason to expect. There were, however, yesterday, in Convention about 100 Delegates, (and more will come in,) representing some 35 Counties.

At 12 o'clock, M., the Convention was called to order, and organized by the appointment of the following Officers, viz:

President:

Hon. RICHARD HINES, of Raleigh.

Vice Presidents:

WILLIAM ALBRIGHT, Esq., of Chatham,
Major N. T. GREEN, of Warren,
NICHOLAS L. WILLIAMS, Esq., of Surry,
JOHN BLACKWELL, Esq., of Craven.

Secretaries:

R. W. LASSITER, Esq., of Granville,
C. C. RAMSEUR, Esq., of Franklin.

On being conducted to the Chair, the President returned his acknowledgments to the Convention, for the honor conferred upon him, in a capital Address.

FROM THE REGISTER, FEB. 26.

The roll being called, it appeared that the following Counties were represented by the Delegates named, to wit:

Beaufort—Fred. Grist, W. W. Tripp, W. Demill, A. Grist, Thos. D. Smaw, Henry L. Harvey.
Bertie—Stark B. Smith.
Bladen—A. J. Jones.
Brunswick—S. D. Everett.
Caswell—John Kerr, Tn. H. Hatchell, Jas. N. Fuller.
Chatham—N. A. Stedman, Wm. Albright, Jos. Bynum, Turner Bynum, J. C. Poe, R. N. Fawcett, James Taylor, A. M. Rudges, Thos. Whitehead, Thomas Lassater, J. N. Clegg, John T. Clegg.
Craven—John Blackwell, Guion Scott.
Cabarrus—Rufus Barringer.
Cumberland—W. S. Mullins, James Banks, D. Johnson, Dr. McKay.
Edgecombe—B. W. Vick.
Franklin—J. H. Brodie, W. B. Foster, Jas. B. Sims, J. H. Davis, Rich'd Noble, A. McKnight, T. A. Person, Sam'l Patterson, C. C. Raboteau, B. B. Lewis, D. S. Hill, Joshua Perry.
Granville—C. H. Wiley, John R. Herndon, R. W. Lassiter, R. H. Kingsbury, P. P. Peace, Jos. A. Person, R. B. Gilliam, Bourbon Smith, N. M. Lawrence, Clement Wilkins.
Guilford—L. D. Spraggins, H. W. Holcombe, C. A. Gillespie.
Halifax—W. L. Long, Sidney Weller, T. P. Dexetrex.
Hertford—K. Rayner.
Hyde—R. J. Wynne, J. A. Ballance, Joseph E. Blount, David Carter.
Johnston—John McLeod, J. B. Beckwith, A. Sanders, W. H. McCuiers, Sen., W. R. Moore, W. H. Sanders, J. T. Leach, Henry Finch, Jos. Hare, Dr. Hackney.
Lenoir—Walter Dunn.
Nash—D. S. Crenshaw.
New Hanover—T. Loring, F. C. Hill.
Northampton—J. S. Calvert.
Orange—Abner Parker, W. W. Guess, H. Edwards, E. Z. Mangum, L. B. Woods, Wm. Lea, H. Waddell, A. Wilson, W. Thompson, S. F. Phillips, Thos. Cameron, J. W. Barr, M. C. Herndon, P. P. Moore, S. B. Durham.
Pitt—F. B. Satterthwaite, A. Moye, Jas Joyner.
Person—John Barnett.
Richmond—J. W. Covington.
Rockingham—Dr. N. Joyner.
Surry—N. L. Williams.
Wake—Richard Hines, W. R. Gales, J. H. Manly, T. M. Oliver, A. Jones, James Iredell, T. J. Lemay, Q. Utley, W. J. Fuller, James D. Swan, G. W. Haywood, R. W. Haywood, S. Birdsall, John Primrose, J. R. Debnam, Ransom Poole, K. P. Hill, W. H. Jones.
Warren—N. T. Green, W. S. Ransom, Sam'l E. Phillips.

On motion of Mr. Jos. E. Blount, Mr Harbison, of *Washington*, and Mr. Langdon, of *Carteret*, were invited to take seats in the Convention, as honorary members.

The Pres dent presented a letter from the Hon. J. H. Bryan, who had been requested to represent *Haywood* and *Currituck* Counties, regretting his unavoidable absence.

Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Waddell, of Orange, offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee, to consist of two from each Congressional District represented in the Convention, be appointed by the Members from the respective Districts, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the sense of the Convention in regard to the person to be selected as the Whig Candidate for Governor; that the Committee-men from each District, shall reflect the wishes of a majority of the members of the Convention from such District, in the choice of a Nominee; that, in making up their report, the members, or member, if there be but one, on the Committee from each District, shall be entitled to two voices; and that said Committee report the result of their deliberations to the Convention.

This Resolution was debated by Mr. Satterthwaite, in opposition, and Mr. Rayner in its favor; and the question on its adoption was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Rayner offered a Resolution, which being modified and amended, on motion of Mr. Miller, was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee of twenty two, to consist of two members from each Electoral District in the State, be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to prepare Resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, in reference to the political issues now pending, and the more thorough organization of the Whig party in this State.

The following invitation was received from his Excellency, the Governor:

"Governor Graham presents his respects to the Whig Convention, and begs that its members, each and all, will favor him with their Company, this evening at 8 o'clock.

"Tuesday, February 22d, 1848."

Which invitation was accepted by acclamation.

On motion of Col. Long, the Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Congressional Districts being called over by the Secretary, the following Committees, to form a Nominating Committee, were reported, namely:

1st District—Not represented.
2d District—N. L. Williams.
3d District—R. Barringer, J. W. Covington
4th District—H. W. Holcombe, Noah Joyner.
5th—John Kerr, Hugh Waddell.
6th District—John McLeod, D. S. Hill.
7th District—W. S. Mullins, A. J. Jones.
8th District—F. B. Satterthwaite, Guion Scott.
9th District—S. B. Smith, Samuel Calvert.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the above Committee had leave to retire, and sit during the session of the Convention.

The Chair appointed the following Committee, from the Electoral Districts, to prepare Resolutions, &c., under the Resolution adopted this morning, viz:

1st District—K. Rayner, S. B. Smith.
2d District—Alfred Moye, David Carter.
3d District—W. L. Long, H. W. Miller.
4th District—John McLeod, John Blackwell.
5th District—J. W. Covington, Thos. Loring.
6th District—W. Albright, W. S. Mullins.
7th District—H. Waddell, John Kerr.
8th District—N. L. Williams, Noah Joyner.
9th District—Rufus Barringer.
10th and 11th Districts—Not represented.

Mr. Ransom, of Warren, introduced a Resolution, which being amended, on motion of Mr. Banks, of Cumberland, was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the nominee for Governor is not required to canvass the State, unless the candidate of the Democratic party shall commence canvassing, or be required to do so by said party.

The Resolution was supported by Messrs. Ransom, Iredell and Banks.

Mr. Wynne, of Hyde, moved that said Resolution be laid on the table; which was carried.

Mr. Banks subsequently moved to take from the table the Resolution in relation to the candidate canvassing the State, which was decided in the negative by Tellers—Ayes 27, Noes 69.

On motion of Mr. Gales, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Waddell, of Orange, from the Nominating Committee, announced to the Convention, that the Committee had unanimously agreed to report to the Convention, the name of CHARLES MANLY, of Raleigh, as the Whig Candidate for Governor.

The question on agreeing to the report of the Committee was carried unanimously.

Mr. Kerr then moved that a Committee of three be appointed by the President, to wait on Mr. Manly, and inform him of his nomination.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Long, Satterthwaite, and Stedman. Mr.

Mr. Rayner introduced the following Resolution:

Resolved, That our admiration and attachment for the great American Statesman, HENRY CLAY, are unabated; and that we will ever cherish the most profound gratitude for the eminent and distinguished services he has rendered his country.

Which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Kerr introduced the following Resolution:

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the honesty and patriotism of General ZACHARY TAYLOR, and that we feel profound gratitude to him for the services rendered to his country.

Mr. Kerr nominated the following gentlemen to compose the Central Committee, namely: W. R. Gales, A. Ired Jones, G. W. Haywood, Richard Hines, T. J. Lemay, Jesse H. Bryan, H. W. Husted, and H. W. Miller.

Mr. Rayner moved to amend the nomination by adding one from each Congressional district, and that five should be a quorum for the transaction of business, which was accepted by Mr. Kerr, and the motion and nomination were adopted by the Convention.

Mr. Banks, of Fayetteville, announced that he had just received a Telegraphic despatch from Fayetteville, announcing that the intelligence of Mr. Manly's nomination had been received with great pleasure by the citizens of that place. [By Telegraph.]

On motion of Mr. Kingsbury, E. B. Dudley and Robert B. Gales were appointed alternate Delegates to the National Convention.

The Convention was then addressed by Messrs. Satterthwaite, of Pitt, Wynne, of Hyde, and Mr. Leonard Johnston.

Mr. Satterthwaite moved that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to prepare the proceedings of this Convention for publication in the Whig papers of the State.

The Convention then took recess, until half past 3, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President appointed the following members of the Central Committee, one from each Congressional District, in pursuance of the Resolution adopted this morning, namely, Messrs. N. Woodfin, N. L. Williams, T. S. Gorrell, Robin Berringer, Hugh Waddell, C. L. Hinton, K. Rayner, E. Stanly, and E. J. Hale.

The Press is also appointed the following Committee, on the revisal and publication of the Proceedings of this Convention, namely:

Messrs. Rayner, Gales, and G. W. Haywood.

Messrs. Banks and Mallett, of Fayetteville, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Miller, Mr. Waddell, then addressed the Convention.

The following Resolution was offered by Mr. Kerr, and laid upon the table, to wit:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Richard Hines, the Vice Presidents and Secretaries, for the satisfactory manner in which they have discharged the duties of their stations.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the Convention then took a recess until this day, at 7 o'clock, this evening.

NIGHT SESSION.

After a number of Speeches from various members, the Resolution was unanimously adopted.

The President then announced, after which the Convention was dissolved.

RICHARD HINES, Chairman.

W. Lenoir, } Secretaries.
C. C. Hooper, }

We have seen it stated in the New York and other papers, as if from some authority, that Mr. Clay had positively declined consenting to the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency, and would, in a few days, so inform his own friend, announcing the fact. We believe that these rumors are unfounded, and that, while he has a strong disinclination to the use of his name for such a purpose, he has no intention entirely passive, without having framed a definite and determinate course of conduct. We have no doubt that, if Mr. Clay saw a call for the resignation attributed to him, he will, under his own signature, announce it. In the meantime, the Public would do well to receive such rumors not possessing such authority.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Steamboat Explosion.—We regret to learn that the steamer Uncle Ben exploded one of her engines, at Quaker cut-off, on Wednesday last, by which accident one of the firemen was instantly killed, and the boat so badly wrecked as to be nearly or quite a total loss. The steamer Wateree, which passed shortly after, took the freight from the wreck, we understand, uninjured. The Ferry was on her way from Charleston to this place, and had passed Bridge-range Light, and was about starting when the accident occurred.—*Chronicle & Gazette.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 24—Steamer Roanoke, with boat Cleora in tow, with Goods for J. D. Stone, D. McNeill, R. D. McNeill, J. M. Ross, R. Brown, E. J. Hale, Hall & Hall, R. King, J. & T. Gaster, E. Evans, T. S. Lutterloh, J. Utley, J. R. & J. Sconi, Murray, Lamb & Co, Campbell & Worth, D. L. McKay, H. A. & C. Corrigan, W. G. Webb, E. L. Winslow, J. H. & J. Martin, J. & T. Watkins, Green & Atkinson, Holcomb & Watson, R. Foster, C. L. Bonner, J. C. Dodson, D. McPhaul, J. McPhail, H. Drummond, Dr. R. Strudwick, J. Rodgers, H. A. Lawton, Shaw & Gertman, D. Cowan, D. Greenly, D. W. Hall, Cook & Bro., J. W. Cook, D. McNeill, D. & W. McLean, R. M. Orrell, and E. Darrington.

Feb'y 25—Steamer Hercules, with Goods for J. H. Hall, A. C. Simpson, G. W. M. Donald, Ray & Pearce, T. Caldwell & Son, B. Rice & Son, A. A. Mekeel, Post Master, Rochelle Co, R. M. Bryan, J. W. Norwood, E. Rockwell, S. Hinson, J. M. Rowe, C. P. Mallett, J. H. & J. Martin, S. Evans, T. D. Johnson & Co, S. J. Hinsdale, Cook & Taylor, W. H. Haywood, W. H. Hinton, Hosea & Son, J. H. Hunnicutt, C. P. Kingsbury, Boyer & Cook, J. & W. Murphy, A. C. Blunt, C. H. Ellis, H. Cook & Co, J. D. Williams, D. Johnson, and Cook & Powell.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

February 16—Schr. A. J. DeRosset from New York. 18—Brig Leslie from Havana; Schrs. Knapp from Connecticut, Ludenia & Eliza from Philadelphia. 19—Schrs. Mary from Boston; Schrs. J. K. Hutchins from Mocrefield, N. C., L. P. Smith from New York. 22—Brigs John Crosby from Porto Rico, Wilson from Demarara, Mary Pennel from Matanzas, Vivian from Boston; Schr. Sarah Louisa from St. Thomas. 24—Brig Stephen G. Bass from Turks Island; Schrs. Olive from New York, T. H. Benton from Little River, S. C., Marion from do. 22—Brig Ellsworth from New York. 23—Schrs. Lucy A. Nancy from Providence, Charles Mills from New York, Sea Mew from do., Brig Envoy from Philadelphia. 24—Schr. Express from Nantucket. *Below*—Brig Alpine from West Indies. Also, a British Brig, name unknown.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A FINE SADDLE HORSE, 5 years old. Also, a good harness Horse of good size and appearance. Sale in all kinds of barter.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb'y 28, 1848. 4-2w

ANOTHER SEVERE CASE OF ASTHMA CURED BY WISTARS BALSAM.

SOUTH WAKE—Dear Sir: Having for a long while been troubled with Asthma in its worst form, and after having tried various remedies, all to no effect, I thought of your agent, A. Rowe, one bottle of the Balsam of Wild Cherry, which relieved me very much. I have continued to use the same, as the disease returns upon me, and find it always relieves when nothing else will; and further, I have no doubt, could I have had the Wild Cherry in the first stages of the disease, but that it would have entirely cured me. I can confidently recommend it as a very valuable medicine for all lung complaints.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON.

New Hampton, April 5, 1846.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

With very great pleasure and entire approbation we place the above name in our columns as that of the Whig Candidate for Governor of North Carolina. It is that of a gentleman who is probably known to more of the citizens of the State than any other in it; and we feel quite sure that not one is more universally esteemed and respected, not one has so few (if any) unkind feelings to overcome in the bosoms of his fellow citizens. A gentleman of fine talents, his maturity having realized the promise of his early life, when he stood foremost at our College, he is withal one of the most able and efficient orators in the State, a well cultivated mind and a sound judgment being set off by the most graceful elocution and gentlemanly manners. The Whig cause cannot fail to be advanced by his canvass of the State.

We were prevented by indisposition from attending the Convention, greatly to our regret; but we have nothing to regret in the nomination. It meets with a hearty response in this quarter, as we doubt not it will throughout the State.

The following is Mr. Manly's eloquent Address to the Convention, in accepting the Nomination:—

"It is with unaffected embarrassment, Mr. President, that I appear thus hastily before you. I come at your bidding, not with the vain design to make a display, nor in the feeble hope of saying any thing that will instruct or interest this intelligent assembly; but meekly to return in a few plain words, my most cordial acknowledgments, of the unexpected honor conferred upon me.

"For position, to which the partiality of the Convention has assigned me, is, I am fully aware, no sinecure. To bear with success through a North Carolina campaign, the Flag Staff of the Whig party, requires a zeal, an intrepidity and ability, which, in view of the varied and distinguished attainments of my immediate predecessors, might well dismay a much stronger man.

"I profess no skill in the strategy of campaigns—an order no tropines of illustrious services—can show no scars or wounds received in political warfare, and what there speak for me? nor, among those pure and wholesome Whigs, whose names have been associated in connection with this station, can I set up any other claim, than being the same with them in order" in none, "a better soldier." But catching inspiration from those around me, and cheered by your approbation, welcomed by the salutations of the loud Whig voice, and buckled and nerved by their unconquered arms, in which I delight, and with Victory inscribed on our Banner in the most bland and inspiring capital letter to our all.

"As the Executive Chair of North Carolina is invested (I ought to be with power, neither enriched with emoluments, nor honored with patronage, is yet still) only ennobling, to a hite the honest ambition of any true hearted son.

"With these sentiments, I accept the nomination.

"And while I shall endeavor to maintain and defend, to the best of my ability, those fundamental rules of Government, and principles of the Whig party, I here take occasion, once for all, to say, I shall at all times cherish the spirit of just concession and due regard, to the rights of Public and conscientious of our fellow-citizens, with whom we differ."

The Reporters.—

We lost a good deal of fine speaking during the Convention, for we had at unfortunately now to get the reporting gone, which were so profusely scattered. Those who participated most largely in the talk were Messrs. Satterthwaite, Wynne, McLaurin, Banks, Mallett, Kerr, Miller, Waddell, Long, Gales, Rayner, and Walker.

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.

We have forwarded a Telegraphic despatch to Washington, to ascertain whether the fate of the Treaty is decided. We hope to receive a reply before our paper goes to press.

The National Intelligencer gives the following as the provisions of the Treaty:

First, Peace between the United States and Mexico, and an Armistice between the Military Commanders of the two countries during such time as the treaty shall be in suspense.

Secondly, Mexico agrees, in consideration of the boundary between the United States and Mexico shall no longer be from the Sea up the middle of the Rio Grande to the boundary of New Mexico, and thence in a line which will engage a position to the west or nearly west to the Pacific Ocean, and strike a point south of that port of San Diego.

Thirdly, In consideration of the cession of territory the United States are to pay to Mexico the sum of Fifteen Millions of Dollars, and to satisfy all the just claims of citizens of the United States, again the Government of Mexico.

The Treaty is understood to contain many provisions of detail, but does not, as we hear, or suppose, any provision has been reported, for the maintenance of a Military force by the United States for a certain time in Mexico.

The Treaty was signed by Mr. Trist and three Mexican Commissioners, and had the sanction of the Mexican President and Secretary of State, but the Congress had not ratified it, no quorum having been formed, at the latest dates. It was presented by Mr. Polk on Saturday the 19th, and was referred to the Senate on the 23d. The Senate held a secret session, in which it is understood that the Treaty was read, and ordered to be printed, confidentially.

We confess that what transpired on that day in open Senate indicates us to fear that the Treaty will not be ratified. We allude, first, to resolutions of Mr. Allen of Ohio, calling on the President to inform the Senate if an armistice has been entered into in Mexico, and if so, by whose agency and by what authority? And directing the Military Committee to inquire whether any further legislation be necessary to punish individuals for assuming, without authority, to carry on correspondence with a foreign government in matters of peace and war. These resolutions, from that warloving Locofoco, Mr. Allen, look very like an effort to punish Gen. Scott and Mr Trist for making peace. We suppose that, large as the territory is which is ceded to us, it does not satisfy the "whole or none" party. But we imagine that there can be no question that almost the whole people will *demand* a ratification of the Treaty. Certainly those Whigs, who are opposed to any acquisition of territory, will favor it, as a less evil than the continuation of the war and an absorption of the whole country. And a large majority of the Locofocos, we feel sure, will be satisfied to have a peace on terms which they cannot but consider advantageous.

Mr. Sevier moved to lay the first resolution on the table, but the Senate refused, 39 to 11, and the resolution was adopted, 41 to 9. The second resolution was also adopted.

The second reason for our fear that the Treaty will not be ratified, is, that after it was received, Messrs. Cass, Mason, and Cameron, (Locos.) urgently pressed the speedy adoption of the Ten Regiment Bill, as "more necessary now than ever," that "to halt now in our military operations would be fatal;" that "if we relaxed now, Mexico might be disinclined to ratify any treaty," &c.—To this Messrs. Mangum, Berrien and Calhoun replied. They thought the bill now unnecessary.

When it is recollected that two-thirds of the Senate must vote in favor of a Treaty to ratify it, we greatly fear that it may fail—a result which we should consider in the highest degree calamitous.

Letters from Washington mention Messrs. Allen, Houston, Cass, and Hannegan as opposed to the Treaty.

It is supposed by some (says a letter,) that Mr Polk, in this matter, as in all other matters, is playing a game—that he desires the defeat of the treaty, and is pushing Houston on to do his best to accomplish such a result;—while others suppose that he is really anxious to have the treaty ratified, that he may get rid of the war of his own beginning!

The Union is as sanguinary as ever. It says, "we must strike fresh blows," &c.

DEATH OF MR. ADAMS!

The venerable Ex-President Adams has departed this life! and under circumstances of awful solemnity. Ever at his post of duty, the messenger found him there, and found him, in his own language, "composed," and answering to the first summons.

On Monday the 21st, Mr. Adams had just voted a strong and emphatic *Nay* against the previous question on a series of resolutions of thanks to the Generals in Mexico, (other than Scott and Taylor, the object of himself and many others being, to have the resolutions referred to the Military Committee to be put in proper shape;) and the Speaker was about to put another question, when Mr. Adams was observed to fall over the left arm of his chair, his right hand being extended, grasping his desk for support. It is supposed that he had been about to rise to speak. He was caught in the arms of the members near him; a great sensation was produced, members from all quarters gathering around the fallen statesman. An adjournment was hastily proposed and adopted. Mr. Adams was laid on a sofa, and borne in to the Rotunda, and afterwards to the Speaker's room in the Capitol, whereat he was only removed a lifeless body, having lingered until Wednesday evening, at 17 minutes past 7 o'clock, but not in a condition to be removed.

Whilst lying in the Speaker's room, says the Intelligencer, "Mr. Adams instantly recovered the use of his speech, and observed, in fultering accents, "This is the end of earth;" but quickly added, "I am composed." Members had by this time reached Mr. A's abode with the melancholy intelligence, and, soon after, Mrs. Adams and his nephew and neice arrived and made their way to the appalling scene. Mrs. A was deeply affected, and for some moments quite prostrated by the sight of her husband, now insensible, the pallor of death upon his countenance, and those end pronunciatory last making their appearance which fall with such a chill upon the heart."

In the Senate, Mr Benton rose to make a painful announcement to the Senate. He had just been informed that the House of Representatives had adjourned under the most afflicting circumstances—a catastrophe exclusive to us the most and most venerable member—one who had been President of the United States, and whose character inspired reverence, respect and esteem. He spoke of Mr. Adams, who had just sunk down in his chair, and had been carried into an adjoining room, and in all at this moment he passing from this world under the very roof which covers us, and almost in our presence. Under such circumstances the whole Senate will feel alike, and find itself utterly unable to attend to any business. He therefore moved the immediate adjournment of the Senate.

This motion was unanimously agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, when the two Houses met, impressive prayers, referring to the solemn scene of the preceding day, were offered by the Chaplains. The Senate after a brief statement of the conclusion of Mr Adams by Mr Dixon of Mass., immediately adjourned. In the House the Speaker made a similar statement, and on motion of Mr Burt of S. C. the House adjourned, an impressive silence prevailing in that usually noisy Hall. The whole city was full of mourners, and a splendid Washington's Birthnight Ball and other festivities, were indefinitely postponed. Among the few admitted to the room in which the venerable statesman lay, was Mr Clay, whose tears coursed down his manly cheeks whilst he held the hand of his departing friend.

On Wednesday, after an appropriate prayer by the Chaplain, the House adjourned, on motion of Mr. Barringer.

On Thursday, the Hall of the House was crowded at an early hour, to witness the solemn and affecting ceremonies incident to the death of Mr Adams. After prayer by the Chaplain, the Speaker announced the event, paying a most eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased. Messrs Hudson of Mass., Holmes of S. C., Vinton of Ohio, and Mr Dowdell of Va., followed in affecting eulogies, addressing to his services, &c. The resolutions of mourning, &c. were adopted, and the House adjourned till Saturday, when the funeral was to take place.

It is stated that the Speaker appointed one member from each State to convey the remains to Massachusetts, to leave Washington after the funeral on Saturday. And that Mr Adams's seat is to be covered with black for 30 days.

The Senate adopted similar resolutions, after eulogy from Mr. Davis of Mass., and Mr Benton of Missouri, and adjourned.

Mr. Adams was born July 11, 1767, and of course was in his 81st year. He entered public life in 1781, when only 14 years of age, as Secretary to a Foreign Minister, and from that time to this, a period of 67 years, he has scarcely ever been out of the public service, filling nearly every office, from the lowest to the highest. The Intelligencer says, "Few men have filled a larger space or acted a more important part in the great civil affairs of their country; few have commanded a higher admiration for abilities, or won a wider respect for unswerving integrity and a rigid adherence to his views of duty. His domestic character was not less bright than his public, and was truly above all praise and all reproach."

A SERIOUS CALAMITY.—On Saturday last we received from a friend in Raleigh, a Telegraphic dispatch, conveying the unwelcome tidings that the large work shop of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road was burnt down last night, and in it four Locomotives were destroyed, including the new one just purchased. No insurance."

We have since learned that the shop was set on fire.

This is indeed a most calamitous occurrence; one from the effects of which we do not see how the Road is to recover.

P. S. By Telegraph, 3 P. M. Monday, we are informed by a friend in Raleigh, that "The Gov't has convened his Council on the 9th March, to advise about the future operations of the R. Road."

THE RESULTS OF EXPERIENCE.—The very sound and sensible observations of our correspondent in Mississippi, whose letter will be found in the preceding page, derive additional force from the fact that they are the results of his own experience, and knowledge of the experience of others in that fancied El Dorado. They are not, either, inspired by that natural longing of the emigrant for the place of his nativity; for the writer is not a native, though long a resident of this State. We hope they will produce a lasting effect on those who may be dissatisfied with the good Old North State, and disposed to try their fortune elsewhere.

MOORE SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that at Moore Court, last week, Judge Bailey presiding, John R. Ritter was tried for passing counterfeit notes, and acquitted.

Judge Bailey has ordered an Extra Term of the Court, to be held on the 4th Monday in May next.

CONGRESS.—In consequence of the illness and death of Mr. Adams, scarcely any business was done during the last week; in the House, nothing at all, except as connected with that event.

As stated elsewhere, the Senate adjourned on Monday and Tuesday. It being known that the President had sent a Message with the Treaty on Tuesday, just after the Senate adjourned, that body held a session on Wednesday, to receive it. After an hour spent with closed doors, the Senate resumed its usual business.

Mr. Allen submitted the resolutions mentioned elsewhere; and the conversation on the Ten Regiment bill, also referred to in the same connection, took place.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.—The Charleston Courier's Express furnishes news from the city of Mexico to the 13th inst.

The American Star of the 11th contains the official announcement of the conclusion of a treaty of peace, under the signature of Senor Rosa, the Minister of Foreign Relations. The Treaty was signed on the 2d inst., at Guadalupe, between Nicholas P. Trist, commissioner on the part of the United States and Srs. Canto, Cuevas and Atristain, commissioners on the part of the Mexican Government.

There was yet no quorum of the Congress at Queretaro, from which dates are to the 10th inst., but a majority of the Deputies in the city are represented as approving the treaty. The Star says that at a meeting of the Deputies on the 7th there were twenty four present. It requires nearly thrice this number to form a quorum.

Gen. Lane reached Mexico from Orizaba on the 10th inst., without furth r adventure.

The Star of the 13th gives a letter from a person of distinction stating that "Santa Anna had asked for a passport to enable him to leave Mexico, and has advised his friends to sustain a peace and the government of Pena y Pena." His application would be published. His support of the present administration evinces a very sudden change of opinion; but it is doubtless assumed, to enable him to get safely out of the country. Another letter says that "the government at Queretaro, in agreement with Gen. Scott, has resolved upon the imprisonment of Santa Anna, *in order to remove the only obstacle in the way of concluding a peace.* The government, adds the letter, has been guilty of the blackest treasons. Men who have drawn their blood from the heroes of the Independence, seek to shed that of the illustrious Gen Santa Anna, to remove him from the scene as the only obstacle to the conclusion of a treaty of peace; and they are right, for Gen Santa Anna will never consent to the dishonor and infamy of his country. The editor of La Bandera adds that a treaty of peace has been signed, and that nothing is wanting but the imprisonment of Santa Anna."

At Queretaro, there were abundant offers of money to the government, commerce was reviving, and those who had abandoned the government in its misfortunes were coming from every part to offer their respects and to obtain their salaries. This is a sign of peace.

SANTA ANNA.—A highly interesting account of an expedition in search of Santa Anna, will be found under the Mexican War head.

Is it not a curious spectacle, to see hundreds of cavalry, scouring the country, night and day, in a fruitless effort to capture a man whom Mr. Polk sent to Mexico to head her armies! Was it for this consideration against the President's pet that Gen. Scott has been arrested!

It is to be hoped that Santa Anna's splendid walking cane, which is intended as a present to Mr. Polk, will be delivered at the White House by the 3d of March 1849 and that Mr. Polk will have occasion for it in his journey to Tennessee!

THE LION AND THE LAMB.—Strange as it may seem, President Polk gave a splendid dinner party on the 18th inst to Henry Clay. About 50 Ladies and Gentlemen were present, among whom were Messrs. Calhoun, Webster, Crittenden, and Bell. The affair is said to have passed off very pleasantly, not a word being said by any one about the war or politics. Mr Clay, says a letter writer, "was decidedly the Lion of the feast."

The correspondent of the N. Y. Express says, that this dinner party has attracted a good deal of attention, and is considered the handsomest and most honorable thing which Mr. Polk has stumbled upon during his administration. There were about fifty ladies and gentlemen assembled on the occasion, nearly all of the former being Clay women, and about one half of the latter distinguished Whig statesmen. The table was abundantly furnished with the dainties of the season, and the guests took their seats at 7 o'clock. Mrs. Polk was accompanied to the dining hall by Mr Clay, and Mr. Polk waited upon the lady of a member of Congress.

Mr. Clay left Washington on Wednesday afternoon last, in accordance with previous engagements. He stopped that night at Baltimore, where he was received by a large concourse of friends, and proceeded on Thursday to Philadelphia, where he had business, and where a grand reception awaited him. He has been invited to New York, but it is understood will return to Kentucky from Philadelphia.

OHIO.—The Whig papers are publishing Gen McKay's remarks on his proposition to tax tea and coffee, (see last week's Observer, but the Locofoco papers, somehow or other, have entirely overlooked them. Even the three papers in this his own District turn a cold shoulder to the speech. In that speech Mr McKay rebuked his friends in the House for the lack of "nerve" to support his proposition, and declared that he and his party were "the persons who had brought on this war, and are properly responsible for all its consequences." We think the General's friends are unnecessarily squeamish. No matter what he has said, or may say, the party will endorse.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—New York is alive with Clay and Taylor Meetings. The former, held a few days ago, is said to have been attended by 10,000 persons. The latter by 3 to 5,000, though the weather was so inclement as to keep thousands away.

A great Buena Vista Festival took place in Philadelphia on the 22d, the anniversary of that battle and of the Birth of Washington. Many distinguished speakers were present, and advocated the election of Gen. Taylor as President. The much talked of letter of the General to the Hon. Jos. R. Ingersoll was read. It was written on the 3d of August last, and in it he emphatically proclaims himself *"a Whig—not indeed an ultra partisan Whig—but a Whig in principle."* At the last election he was "decidedly in favor of Mr. Clay's election; and would now prefer seeing him in that office to any individual in the Union, certainly much more so at any time to myself." He says that he is no politician; has no wish for the Presidency, "and cannot consent to be exclusively the candidate of a party;" and if one at all, he will be made so by others, without any agency of his own. He modestly doubts his qualifications, but if elected he will feel bound to serve, "honestly and faithfully, to the best of his ability, in accordance with the principles of the constitution, as near as he can do so, as it was construed and acted on by our first Presidents." He will make no pledges except this.

In a letter read at a Taylor meeting at Harrisburg, dated January 30, 1848, the General reiterates, substantially, these sentiments, saying, that he cannot object to his nomination by bodies of Whigs, Democrats, or Natives, and that he would esteem such nomination an honor, and would accept it; "but, in being thus nominated, I must insist on the condition, and my position on this point is immutable, that I shall not be brought forward by them as the candidate of their party or considered as the exponent of their party doctrines."

We regret that we have not time to insert these letters, which only came to hand by the last mail.

The papers bring interesting letters warmly in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, from such distinguished Whigs as John Sergeant and Jos. R Ingersoll of Philadelphia, Abbott Lawrence of Boston, and Wm C. Rives of Virginia. We had made extracts, but they are excluded by a press of matter.

Gen. Taylor has been ill, at his own house in Baton Rouge, Lou., but he had so far recovered on the 18th inst. as to be able to walk about, though still feeble.

LOCOFOCO PROSPECTS IN NEW YORK.—The "Union" has been felicitating itself recently on a prospect, real or pretended, that the two factions of the party in that State, the "Old Hunkers" and the "Barnburners," would reconcile their differences, and unite in the support of the candidate of the Locofoco National Convention. But the prospects are decidedly adverse to such a result. The Barnburners have just held their Convention at Utica, and instead of compromise they adopted strong Wilmot Proviso addresses and resolutions (one of the questions in dispute,) and appointed 36 Delegates to the National Convention. The Hunkers will of course send a similar Delegation. Both will not be admitted, and the one which is rejected will bitterly resent the indignity.

CORRECTION.—A statement is going the rounds of the Locofoco papers, said to be founded on a letter from Washington, to the effect that Mr. Vinton had declared that "he had never contended, nor supposed, that the loan could be obtained;" that is, the loan of 16 millions, the bill for which Mr. Vinton had himself introduced. This is a misstatement. We have Mr. Vinton's speech before us, in last Thursday's Intelligencer, and he says emphatically that *"he believed the money would be obtained,"* and he proceeded to give his reasons for that belief.

LOCOFOCOISM.—A REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.—The plan, first adopted and most frequently practised by the Locofocos, (would that we could say *exclusively* practised by them,) of preventing legislation by withdrawing from their seats and leaving one branch of the Legislature without a quorum, has just again been resorted to by the Locofoco members of the Senate of Ohio, and in a case more than ever subversive of law and of government,—indeed absolutely revolutionary in its consequences.

There is this year a Whig majority in both branches of the Ohio Legislature; but the constitution requires that two-thirds of the Senate shall be present to constitute a quorum to do business. When, therefore, 15 Locofoco Senators, out of 36 members, withdrew to prevent the passage of a bill, there was no longer a quorum.

The bill was one which the Constitution positively requires shall be passed every fourth year, this being the year in due course. It is to lay off the State into districts for the election of members of the Legislature. It had passed the House, and when the Locofoco Senators failed to have it amended to suit their views, they withdrew, and up to the last dates but one of them had returned and resumed his seat, the others having issued an address attempting to justify their course on the ground that "it was the *easiest and best* method of preventing an unconstitutional act from being passed!" [Are there no Courts in Ohio to try the constitutionality of an act passed by a majority of the duly elected Legislature?]

What makes this case the more disorganizing than its predecessors of the same kind, is, that the old apportionment law expires with this session, and is henceforth believed to be of no effect. It, therefore, there be no apportionment made by this Legislature, the question arises whether there is any law, under which the members of the Legislature can be elected for the next year"—and, if there is not,—and the term of the present members expiring with the time which the Constitution fixes for holding the election,—there will be no Legislature next year, and the State will be thus left without that essential branch of its government—and would, in effect, be dissolved.

The principal objection of the disorganizers to the bill in question, is, that it divides the State in such a manner as to retain the power which the Whigs now have as a majority,—a power obtained, by the way, in defiance of a notorious Gerrymander by a former Locofoco Legislature. It is no doubt true that such is the effect and intention of the bill, and probably the object is carried too far, so as to be unjust to the minority. But who commenced *that* system, but the Locofocos themselves? In Ohio, itself, a few years ago, they perpetrated the most outrageous Gerrymander that ever disgraced and outraged any State. In Virginia, too, only four or five years ago, they did the same thing, so as to give the Whigs but one Representative in Congress, out of fifteen, though they had been defeated at the preceding election by only 1100 votes. In our own State, also, the Terrapin Legislature of 1842 so arranged the Districts as to give a large Whig majority only 4, and the Locofoco minority 5, of the Representatives in Congress. And is it for a party which invariably sets such bad examples of elevating *might* over *right*, to complain of *any* apportionment which a majority may make? It is unfortunately the inevitable result of their own wrong doings, to invite retaliation. But the whole system is wrong, disorganizing, revolutionary, leading to the destruction of all regular republican government. And as such we have never failed to denounce it.

P. S. The difficulty has been settled. The Columbus State Journal says,—

The Apportionment Bill Passed!—The Whigs of the House have saved the State from Revolution. This morning that body passed a resolution receding from its amendments to the Apportionment Bill, and it has become a law. The Locofoco members of the House were so well pleased at being relieved from their awkward position, that not one vote was given against the resolution to recede from the House amendments!

The news of the death of Major Webster, in Mexico, found his father quite indisposed in Washington, and expecting to hear of the death of a daughter, Mrs. Appleton, in Boston.

A SUGGESTION.—A Whig in a neighboring county says he is opposed to making peace at present; he wishes to continue the war *till Mexico shall agree to take back Texas!* He is the only Whig we have heard of who is opposed to peace; but we must confess he gives a strong reason for his opposition.

Immense Profits.—We have been informed that the profits of one of the Cotton Manufacturing Companies in Lowell, for the last six months, are *one hundred and seventy-five dollars!* No dividend, of course, has been declared.

Boston Atlas.

[They ought to be very glad that they got off without a loss. We imagine very few cotton factories were so fortunate for the last six months.]

Winter.—Winter, which strips the leaves from around us, makes us see the distant regions they formerly concealed; so does old age rob us of our enjoyments only to enlarge the prospect of eternity before us.

COL. FREMONT FOUND GUILTY—SENTENCE REMITTED—AND HIS RESIGNATION.—The Court Martial found Lieut. Col. Fremont guilty on all of the three charges and the 23 specifications under the charges.

The following are the Sentence and subsequent proceedings in the case:—

SENTENCE.

"And the Court does therefore sentence the said Lieut. Col. John C. Fremont, of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, United States Army, 'to be dismissed the service.'

"The Court deems it proper, in view of the mass of evidence on the record, to remark that the Court has been unwilling to confine the accused to a strict legal defence, which appeared to be within narrow limits.

"Considering the gravity of the charges, the Court has allowed the defence the fullest scope in its power to develop the instructions of the Government, and all circumstances relating to the alleged misconduct, as well as to impeach the leading witness for the prosecution. The Court has even indulged the accused in a course unusual, and without its approbation, in the final defence, of using indiscriminately matter which had been rejected or admitted in evidence.

"With all this latitude of evidence, and the broader latitude of defence, the Court has found nothing conflicting in the orders and instructions of the Government; nothing impeaching the testimony on the part of the prosecution; nothing in fine to qualify, in a legal sense, the resistance to authority of which the accused is convicted.

"The attempt to assail the leading witness for the prosecution has involved points not in issue, and to which the prosecution has brought no evidence. In the judgment of the Court his honor and character are unimpeached."

The President's Decision and Orders in the case.

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1848.

I have carefully considered the record of proceedings of the General Court Martial in the case of Lieut. Col. John C. Fremont, of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, which convened at Washington Arsenal, in the District of Columbia, on the 2d day of November, 1847, and of which Brevet Brigadier General Geo. M. Brooke was President.

The Court find Lieut. Col. Fremont *guilty* of the following charges, viz:

1st. "Mutiny, 2d. Disobedience of the lawful commands of his superior officer; 3d. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline"—and sentence him "to be dismissed the service."

Four members of the Court [Gen. Brooke, Lt. Col. Hunt, Lt. Col. Taylor, and Maj. Baker,] append to the record of their proceedings the following, viz:

"Under all the circumstances of this case, and in consideration of the distinguished professional services of the accused previous to the transactions for which he has now been tried, the undersigned beg leave to recommend him to the clemency of the President of the United States."

Upon an inspection of the record, I am not satisfied that the facts proved in this case constitute the military crime of *"mutiny."* I am of opin on that the second and third charges are sustained by the proofs, and that the conviction upon these charges warrant the sentence of the Court. The sentence of the Courts is, therefore approved; but, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case; of the previous meritorious and valuable services of Lieut. Col. Fremont, and of the foregoing recommendations of a majority of the members of the Court, the penalty of dismissal from the service is remitted.

Lieut. Col. Fremont will accordingly be released from arrest, and will resume his sword and report for duty. JAMES K. POLK.

Lieut. Col. Fremont of the Mounted Rifle Regiment, is accordingly released from arrest, and will join his regiment in Mexico. The General Court Martial of which Brevet Brig. Gen. George M. Brooke is President is hereby dissolved.

By order: R. JONES, Adj't Gen'l.

To the above information of an official character, (says the National Intelligencer,) we have to add that it is generally understood that Mr. Fremont, at the instant of receiving the notification conveyed by the general Order of which the foregoing is the material part, resigned his place in the army, upon the ground that he was not conscious of having done any thing to merit the finding of the Court against him, and could not seem to admit its justice by accepting the Executive clemency.

In addition to this we learn from Washington, that the public may look out for a storm from Benton, who has been greatly *riled* at the injustice done his son-in-law, by the Administration, in making him the scape-goat in a case in which most people think the fault was in the Administration, in sending two men to California, Kearny and Stockton, both with commissions of Governor, and thus leaving other officers there in doubt as to which should be obeyed. It will be seen that the Court Martial went out of its way to white-wash both the Administration and Kearny—a part of the sentence which seems to us as sycophantic as it is wide of their duty and the truth, as we saw the truth through the evidence. If there was "nothing conflicting in the orders and instructions of the government," how came these "two officers of superior rank, each claiming to command-in-chief, in California" and what are "the peculiar circumstances of the case," of which the President speaks! The very "peculiarity" arose out of the Administration's sending two Governors there at the same time; and possibly another "peculiarity" was that the accused was the son-in-law and pet of a powerful Senator, such as Col. Benton.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.—In Downing's Horticulturist for Nov. last, we find some suggestions on this subject which may be serveable to those who have had little or no experience, either as to fruit or shade trees. We may do a service by condensing them into such space as we can afford.

As plants require food no less than animals, it is necessary to dig large and deep spaces for the roots of trees, instead of crowding them into the smallest possible space, as many do; and to supply the roots with manure or rich compost.

All trees, (except evergreens,) should be pruned before transplanting, unless they be so small as to be removed without the loss of any even the smallest roots or fibres. There is an exact balance or proportion between the amount of roots and branches of a healthy tree. In a moist climate this pruning may be less, in a dry and warm climate more. In the former, transplanting is more easily performed, and more successfully, than in the latter, because the perspiration of the leaves and younger branches is much greater in the latter. It is only by pruning its head that this excessive drain of the fluids collected by the roots of the newly moved tree can be prevented, and the life of the tree be saved.

Experiments: 180 apple trees were carefully transplanted in good soil; 90 were pruned, so as to leave only one bud of the previous year's wood; the others were not pruned at all. The season was favorable. Of the 90 pruned trees only 2 died, and many made shoots 18 inches long. Of the unpruned, 8 died, few made shoots six inches long, and all looked languid. The second year's growth presented an equally marked difference.

Again: Of 78 peach trees, 3 years old, transplanted in a drier season, only one of the 39 pruned trees died, and the remaining 38 made fine bushy heads of new shoots; whilst of the unpruned 12 died, and many of the remainder languished.

The experiment was tried of pruning one side of a tree, and the result showed a decidedly more luxuriant growth on that side. Late in the season, after this effect was manifest, the other side was pruned, and the good effect was almost immediately seen.

In small trees, it is usually sufficient to remove the current year's growth. In larger trees, more

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MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on the 23th inst., by Rev'd Colin Shaw, JOSEPH W. BANNERMAN, Esq. of Florida, to Miss MYRA E. SMITH, daughter of Dr. Thos. Smith.

Tallahassee Sentinel copy.

In Stanly county, on the 17th inst., by William Allen, Mr. STEPHEN CRUMP, Sen'r, to Miss ELIZA A. KENDALL, daughter of Dr. Thos S. Kendall, of Anson.

In Richmond county, on the 13th instant, Mr SETH C. POOL to Miss JUDAH ANN MEACHAM.

In Cabarrus county, on the 17th instant, by John Shumpock, Esq., Mr. CULPEPER FURR to Miss MARY FURR

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville having, at the late Stated Sessions, adopted the Cumberland Academy as their Presbyterial School, and having appointed the Rev. Samson and myself a committee to attend the Rev. Simon D. D., as Principal of the same, the Board of Trustees of said Academy, as appointed by the Presbytery, would announce to the public, that they have now had the report of the Committee approved by the Presbytery, and that the said Academy is declared to be in this country, ready to take charge of the same, about the first of March next. But the Cumberland Academy will be open for the reception of Pupils on the 12th day of January 1848, under the instruction and government of an experienced and highly recommend. Assistant Teacher, Col. Alexander D. McLean, who will occupy in principal charge until the Principal himself arrives, and then will take the chair of Assistant Teacher. The Board would further say, that this Academy, now the School of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, and under their more immediate control and patronage, is situated but few miles North from Fayetteville, in a village noted for the staging now from Fayetteville to Raleigh, on a pleasant, retired, and prosperous healthy location, accessible from every section, and, in short, just such a place as the Board feel fully prepared to recommend to parents and guardians as a safe retreat for their sons and wards, from all the ordinary sources of temptation to vice to which, as experienced youths, are apt from parental care, are sometimes exposed. The Board expect, in pursuance of the order and will of Presbytery, to preserve for the patronage of the public a School second to none in its class in the State, and yet on terms as cheap as will be consistent with safe continuation of the enterprise itself.

Tuition Fees will be $1 50, and $2 a Quarter, according to the advancement of branches pursued by the Pupil. Good Board can be obtained for $8 per month, including washing—the rooms are furnished by the Board for the use of Students. Board at the above rates can be obtained either in the Steward's Hall or at private families as may be preferred.

The work of the foregoing considered, this Board feel satisfied that the Cumberland Academy, under the instruction and government of the distinguished and experienced Principal and Assistant Teachers, will be in early course as a first Institution as will be at the same time worthy of the Presbytery of Fayetteville and adequate to the wants of the community largely.

By order of the Board.

A. D. CAMPBELL,
HENRY ELLIOT,
Committee.

January 1, 1848. 90tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD.

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

Oct. 11, 1847. 81tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS just received. For sale by
H. LEPETE.
Nov 2, 1847. 85tf

D. CASHWELL.

General Agent and Commission Merchant.

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C. Sept 20, 1847. 84tf

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Men's and Boys' Caps in the market.

JNO M ROSE
Sept 21, 1847. 85tf

1847.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Embracing a full assortment of articles usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery lines, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sales for the cash, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and many of them below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully invite a call from their friends and the public generally, feeling confident that an examination of their stock and prices will induce purchasers to give them a preference over any other establishment in this section of the country.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1847. 77tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complection, very smiling countenance, stout and active. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEHLE McPHAUL
Gillespie's P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
Dec. 7, 1847. 87

Dreer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dreer's Philadelphia Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c., and expects to receive in a few days an assortment of Garden Seeds, assorted Flower Seeds also a small assortment of Hyacinths, Crocus, Narcissus, Early Tulips, and fine Double Tulips.

—ALSO—

150 Flower Pots assorted.
1 inch second-sized East India Flower Pots.

Orders sent for all kinds of Seeds, Plants, Roots, Stockworts, &c., which will be promptly attended to.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Oct. 25, 1847. 85tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, consisting of

Black Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, figured do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muscadet Lustre, Fancy Cashmeres,
Bobbinet & Thibet Shawls, Plaid Do Laines,
Bonnet Shirting, for the married ones,
Brown and Bleach Irish Linens,
Merino Shirting, Cotton do, Cords,
Red Flannel, white do, Red Ticking,
Colored Stripe, check and solid Sacks,
Tailed Blank Nos. 7 & 8 Stockings,
Sad Irons, Hollow Ware, Shovels and Spades,
Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, Bed Cords, Wadding,
Window Blinds, Brass Cocks, Candlesticks,
Gent's Silk and Cotton Hdk. Merino Shirts,
Linen Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, assorted do, black spun Silk do,
Coats, wax and twisted Spool Cotton, Marshall's wax thread and a fine Fan Thread,
Fine white Dancing Cotton, figd. Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspenders do,
Assortment of Drawers, Shoemakers' Awl Blades, Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Basket Reeds, Boards, Nails, Sash and Waistcloths.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Brick do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rice and Liquors of fine Brands, Spices and Ginger, Bacon Sides and Shoulders.

MALLETT & BUSKE.
Opposite J. Huske & Sons' Grocery.
Dec. 2, 1847. 87tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, to take applications for Fire Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either for a term of years or any part of the State, on proper application or description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Bryan was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. Hence all the experience and the integrity and liberality with which this company has ever been conducted, is manifested in its every act.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1847.

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 10 miles an hour. With this new Passenger Conveyance, over good Horses and New Coaches, the Proprietors feel confident in offering facilities to Travellers, that cannot be excelled on any Line of Coaches in the Country.

Rates of fare as low as competition. Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

Those wishing Packages sent, will find it to their interest to send by this Express, as it is the only regular Express Line in the country.

Through Tickets can be procured at Fayetteville, Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, Charleston, Augusta, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C.

E. E. ELLSWORTH & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 1847. 74tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see their old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL
Oct. 4, 1847. 80tf

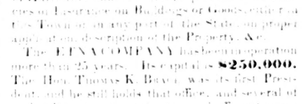
I The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 63tf



Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Bright's Hotel.

I The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 60tf

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 17.

NOTICE.

In Store and for sale, rec'd by last arrivals,

CASTOR and Sweet Oil, in assorted bottles; Essences, ass't; Bateman's Drops, Paregoric, Laudanum, &c., by the dozen; Epsom Salts; Camphor; Inks, ass't; Soaps, ass't; Borax, Logwood, Glue, and many other articles in that line. Also, a large assortment of Hollow-ware, consisting of Bake and Basting Ovens, Pots, Skillets, covered and uncovered Spiders, revolving Waffles, bronze Fire Dogs, Wagon Boxes, all sizes. The subscriber also keeps a general assortment of heavy Shoes, for the country trade.

I Fine chewing Tobacco and excellent Cigars

JNO. M. ROSE.
Jan. 17, 1848. 93tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an expense of 10 per cent discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

I "Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

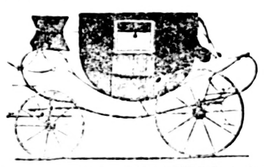
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay, as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER.
A. A. McKETHAN
95tf

July 5, 1847.

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has a wood-yard, and can furnish customers to keep a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, at cash prices.

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Horse work in the best manner on reasonable terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship, and undertakes for one year.

I REPAIRING faithfully executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 8, 1848.

TEAS!

AGENCY of the NEW YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY, THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. They is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and respectability.

They possess facilities in relation to the Tea Trade, in every second degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their entire trade is based upon principles that bind them to the interest of large numbers who, from their location, are unable to visit the City, and purchase their Teas direct. Hence, by uniting together, they engage largely, and purchase in the aggregate, thus saving the profits of the middle man.

They confine their attention to the sale of the finest Teas only, and warranty to have A No. 1, whether in point of strength or flavor. They have an invariable rule in making, that wherever a cargo, or half cargo is made, a very liberal preference is given to the established Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Remember, no price experimented. Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

Those wishing Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound tin packages and put up expressly for family use.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Dec. 4, 1847. 94tf

FALL. 1847.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Clothes and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Ken Jeans,
Satin Valencia's, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silks,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Thibet Cloth, new style,
Grosde-zues and Grosde Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Red and Scarlet Flannels,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Cassinets and Gingliams,
Turkish and Western Prints,
Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Bitting Clothe, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in this State; and bought for *Cash* by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and families will please call and examine the Goods

Sept. 27, 1847.

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS', and Turners, North Carolina Almanacks, for 1848; for sale, wholesale and retail by

E. J. HALE.

kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1847.

Sarah Ledbetter, ex. William Prevat, Martha Stallions, Jefferson Burr and Mary his wife, Anderson Vaughan, Absilla Vaughan, and Hannah Burr.

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Prevat, Martha Stallions, Jefferson Burr and Mary his wife, Anderson Vaughan, and Hannah Burr, are not inhabitants of this State:—It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, William E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity for the county of Anson, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1847, and 71st year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, C. & M. E.
(Pr. adv. $3 25.) 1640w

NEW BOOKS.

THE Drama at Pokerville, by Everpoint, (J. M. Feild, price 50 cts; the Fortunes of Torlogh O'Brien, 75; Festus, a Poem by Philip James Bailey; Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
Feb'y 1, 1848.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 15, 1848. 90tf

CROCKERY.

AN excellent assortment common CROCKERY, suitable for Country Merchants. For sale by

JNO. M. ROSE.
Nov 22, 1847. 90tf

Wanted—40,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs H. & E. J. Lilly.

ISHAM BLAKE.
November 22, 1847. 90tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores No. 3 in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready, at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95tf

$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 27th of November last, a large silver Lever WATCH, with a second hand. It had one or two small dents or bruises, occasioned by a fall, and it was purchased by Enoch or Turner of Cheraw, S. C. A steel chain was attached to it, and a small gold Key, not when taken away the crystal had a crack across the middle.

I will give a reward of $10 for the Watch, or $20 for the Watch and sufficient evidence to convict the thief.

Any information will be thankfully received by letter or otherwise, at Lucas's Store, Cedar Hollow Wharf.

YOUNG ALLEN.
Anson county, Dec. 21, 1847. 95-3w

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of **READY-MADE CLOTHING**, consisting of

Black Cloth and Cassinet COATS
Black and brown Beaver Cloths, Pilot, Cassimere, Sattinet, Black Cassimere, Tweed, Fancy Cassimere, Petsings, Pilot, and Green Bunker OVER COATS
Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Sattinet Dress and Frock COATS
Black and fancy striped Pearl, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian Plaid, Valencia, blue Tamporo, Gold Plaid, black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy Silk VESTS
Bleached, brown Muslin, Gentsey, Merch. Welch, Fancy, Cassinet, Red Flannel, and Lambswool SHIRTS
Bleached and Merino DRAWERS
Satin, Rep, Tie, plain Satin and Silk scarfs, plaited STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES
Brooms, Scissors, Bosom and Byron Collars,
Gent. Gentsey Dressing Gowns, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings
Oct. 11, 1847. 81tf

No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment of that line that will be in this market, and as his motto is *Cheap for Cash*, keeping in mind the "quick sales and small profits," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Select, Musk, Castor, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS. Also, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Castor, Molekin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON.
South west corner of Market Square.
Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Mayner & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington, and whenever there is a "call" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct 11, 1847. 81tf

IRISH POTATOES.

65 BUSHELS fine IRISH POTATOES, suitable for planting. Apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 7, 1848.

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine, for sale low by

SHAW & GARDNER.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Blains, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm of Long Standing, Boils, Enlargement and Pain in the Bones and Joints, Scald Heads, Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Scrofula, Leucorrhœa, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Venereal, Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation for the purification of the blood ever employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, on the same principle as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of the Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances, from which the concentrated principles are drawn. And we think we do not speak in a boastful manner, when we say that this preparation of Sarsaparilla is the most powerful and effective ever offered to the public.

The following certificate from Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, is commended to the attention of all.

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having tested the wonderful effects of your well known Sarsaparilla in the cure of a number of persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of it by all medical men. And in my own case, it effected almost like a charm in removing speedily the entire bad state of the system, and exerting in the most agreeable manner, a true and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. Army in Mexico and my friends, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past two years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same. In all instances I would say that the effects of the Sarsaparilla were considered as almost miraculous by the entire medical staff in the Army. In conclusion, I would say that the letter of introduction in the name highly, it will be presented, and that it has been of the greatest service to me, and is generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours truly,
S. G. TAYLOR
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its extraordinary virtues, see pamphlets, which may be had gratis of the Agents.

Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 1 Union street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by druggists throughout the United States.

☞ Price per bottle or half bottle for $5.

Dec. 1, 1847. 1600Y

DR. CRAIN'S

Spino Abdominal Supporter,

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,

FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER.

Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.
1600tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN will please call and settle by the first of May next, as they are over twelve months since the dissolution of the said firm. No further indulgence can be given.

ALEX. McLAUCHLIN.
June 24, 1848. 99tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at December Term, 1847, the Subscriber, as Administrator upon the Estate of Archd. Black, dec'd, will expose to sale at the Court House door in the county of Cumberland, on the first Monday of March next,

729 Acres of LAND,

Lying upon Cedar creek in the county of Cumberland, and adjoining the McArthur and McNeill estates.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

DUNCAN CURRIE, Adm'r.
Jan'y 29, 1848. 90-6w

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

I Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Factory Prices,

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

NEW BOOKS.

Wood's Practice of Medicine; Dungisson's Dictionary and Physiology.

Almanacs, the N. C. Novel; Arthur's Rising in the World; Campaign Sketches of the War in Mexico; Hooker's Maxims; Cox's Drawing Cards, &c. &c.

Jan'y 3. E. J. HALE

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Pewing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

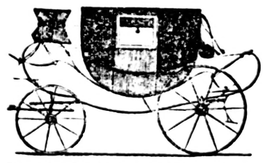
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles: Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.

SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr.: Hydr. Chlor. Mit.; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c.; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp.; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladonna; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

BECKWITH'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon for pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy the mselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb 14, 1848. 2tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

(FIRE AND MARINE)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. J. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 29, 1848. 90tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov 4, 1847. 87tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 29, 1848. 90-6tp

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned have taken the NEW Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, one door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM.
A. J. WOODWARD.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-6m

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c. bound neatly and with despatch at the Book Bindery of

D. R. BELL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 81tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 96-3m

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shippers of Produce under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

The Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest existing rates of commissions, and with no delay of wharfage and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commission. All letters addressed to Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company, at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, July 1, 1847.

FINE WHISKEY.

RECEIVED this day, another supply of fine and genuine Monongahela Whiskey.

—ALSO—

A few demijohns of Peach Brandy, in wicker Glass, yet on hand.

JNO M ROSE
Oct. 5, 1847. 85tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING.

10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work is now ready and copies will be delivered as soon as published. For sale by

E. J. HALE

J. & T. WADDILL.

HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a very extensive assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather*, &c. &c.

25 HHDS SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
10 bbls Molasses,
100 boxes Lemon Syrup,
part Loaf and American Crushed Sugar,
5 tons Sweedes and English Iron,
2 tons Cast Steel,
2 tons Nails, assorted,
Mess Pork, Mackerel, Tobacco, Cut and common, Long and short Cotton Yarns, Candles, Crushed Sugar, Teas, Rice, Coffee, Powder, Shot, Lead, Cheese, Spices, Madder, Potash, Lamp, &c. &c.

I We have all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 81tf

BOOK STORE AND BOOK BINDERY.

LATE R. W. HARDIE'S

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the store corner Store, Kyle's as Key's old store, next door to the Messrs. Hales, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he continues to carry on his business, and has now on hand a large and very extensive ass